# Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

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Coal Dale, Sept. 14, 1866 :6m.


## Poetry.

### THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS.

BY AN AMATEUR.

In a garden nook, by a wide spreading yew,
A stingy old Nettle and Dockwood once grew:
They were sipping the dew, and between you and me,
They mixed it with scandal as ladies do tea,
"I can't think, my dear Dock!" the old Nettle began,
"Why the Rose has been always a favorite with man;
Her breath's very sweet, we all must allow it
And true she has beauty, at least folks avow it;
But then she's so vain, she thinks all must adore her,
And that such as we ought to fall down before her.
Her greatest delight is, you may see by her, eye,
To be foudled and kissed by each fop passing by;
And her dress is the oddest that ever was seen,
She was throughout July a moss victorine!"
"Whilst little Miss Snowdrop," replied Madam Dock,
"Comes out in the frost in a white muslin frock;
And though she's so modest and hangs down her head,
Young crocus and she were caught both in one bed.
And that little minx too, so sickly and pale,
You know who I mean, dear Miss Lill of the Vale,
So shy and retired, all her company shun,
So modest and humble you'd think her a nun;
Yet her I once saw, and it augured no good,
Tete-a-tete in a nook with old solemn Monkshood.
Then there's Madam Poppy, so vulgar and red,
How gaily and gaudy she dresses her head:
She always looks sleepy and most people think,
And I quite believe it, she's given to drink.
You know Mrs. Pansy, with dark velvet hood,
And a face like to some you see carved out in wood;
I hear that she's lately came out in great state,
And has wholly forgotten the old garden gate.
Madam Tulip last Sunday was splendidly dressed;
But then, dear, her character's none of the best;
She is painted and powdered, but smell of her breath,
I am sure it will sicken you nigh unto death."
"Well, now then, I'll tell you a capital joke."
Mrs. Nettle replied and she laughed as she spoke;
"Here's old Doll Daisy that lives in the dell,
Has a daughter who's gone with my lady to dwell:
She calls herself now by a high-sounding name,
You would scarcely believe that from field work she came.
She'd a sister, you know, overturned by the plough,
When Bobby Burns blubblered and made such a row,
And there's those Geraniums a proud, idle set;
Whilst we are abroad in the cold and the wet,
They dress themselves out in pink, scarlet and white,
And stare out at the windows from morning till night.
Those delicate gentry that came from abroad—
I know they are glad of their bed and their board—
They boast of the sunshine of Naples and Rome,
If they don't like our climate why not stay at home?
Our land's overrun by such strangers as these.
By singers and dancers and poor refugees,
But 'tis time to be going the moon's shining bright,
And I cannot bear scandel. Good night, ma'am good night."

### THE BUGLE SONG.

BY ALFRED TENNYSON.

The splendor walks on castle walls
And snowy summits old in story;
The long light shakes across the lakes
And the wild cataract leaps in glory.
Blow, bugle, blow, send the wild echoes flying,
Blow, bugle; answer echoes, dying, dying, dying.

O hark, O hear! how thin and clear,
And thinner, clearer, farther going!
O sweet and far from cliff and scar
The horns of Elfland faintly blowing!
Blow, let us hear the purple glens replying,
Blow, bugle; answer, echoes, dying, dying, dying.

Oh, love, they die in yon rich sky,
They faint on hill or field or river;
Our echoes roll from soul to soul,
And grow forever and forever.
Blow, bugle, blow, set the wild echoes flying,
And answer, echoes, answer, dying, dying, dying.

## Miscellaneous.

### DANIEL WEBSTER.

The last number of the *North American Review* contains an article on Daniel Webster, from the pen of Mr. Parton, which is not in the usual vein of biographical notices of that eminent man. The sketch may be true. It certainly does not want piquancy to command it to general perusal. Of the great statesman, Mr. Parton asserts:

Webster's leading trait was his enormous physical magnetism. His presence overwhelmed criticism. His intimacy fascinated it. Fidgetty men were quieted by his majestic calm. Women were spell bound by it. It gave the public a sense of repose. When he passed up or down State street, with an arm behind his back, business was brought to a stand still. Webster was never a student. He absorbed knowledge, but did not work for it. In Latin he was excelled by some of his own class. Greek he never enjoyed. For mathematics he had no taste. At college he was only an omniverous reader. He barely passed muster in the recitation room as a student. His whole college life shows that he was formed to use the product of other men's toil, not to add to the common fund. At the same time, he was an innocent young man. His wild oats were not sown in the days of his youth. He was always under the influence of others. Nature made him not to lead, but to follow. In the early flush and vigor of his life, he gave a thousand evidences of a good heart and of virtuous habits, but not one of a superior understanding. The total absence of the skeptical spirit betrayed his want of boldness and originalty. In a period of transition, no young man of a truly eminent intellect accepts his father's creeds without first calling them in question. But no new light ever illumined the mind of Daniel Webster. As soon as he came of age, he joined the Congregational Church. The candor of his judgment was impaired by religious prejudice. In this respect he never lost his narrowness and ignorance. In the time of his celebrity he preferred the Episcopal, as the most genteel religion. His political prejudices were equally strong. He was of slow growth. His powers did not reach their full development till he was nearly fifty years of age. He had no practical wisdom.

From the year 1832 to the end of his life he was suffering the process of moral and mental deterioration. His material part gained upon his spiritual. He had an enormous capacity for physical enjoyment, and became a great hunter, fisherman, and farmer, a lover of good wine, and good dinners and a most jovial companion. But his mind was fed chiefly upon past acquisitions. There is nothing in his later efforts which shows any intellectual advance. He never browsed in forests before untrodden, or fed in pastures new. For the last ten years of his life, though he spent many a thousand dollars on his library, he had almost ceased to be an intellectual being. His pecuniary habits demoralized him. "He was not one of those who find in the happiness and prosperity of their country, and in the esteem of their fellow citizens their own sufficient and abundant reward for serving her. He pined for something lower, smaller—something personal and vulgar.

He had no religion—not the least tincture of it; and he seemed at last, in his dealings with individuals, to have no conscience.—What he called his religion had no effect whatever upon the conduct of his life; it made him go to church, talk piously, puff the clergy, and 'patronize Providence,—no more. He was one of those who who fell before the seductions of his place. "He would accept retaining fees, and never look into the bundles of papers which accompanied them, in which were inclosed the hopes and the fortune of anxious households. He would receive gifts of money, and toss into his waste paper basket the list of the givers, without having glanced at its contents; thus defrauding them of the only recompense in his power to grant and the only one they wished." Mr. Parton gives an admirable description of the element of the past which formed such an extraordinary feature in Daniel Webster's composition.

In surveying the life and works of this eminent and gifted man we are continually struck with the evidences of his magnitude. He was as we have said, a very large person. His brain was within a little of being one-third larger than the average, and it was one of the largest three on record. His bodily frame, in all its parts, was on a majestic scale, and his presence was immense. He liked large things—mountains, elms, great oaks, mighty bulls and oxen, wide fields, the ocean, the Union, and all things of magnitude. He liked great Rome far better than refined Greece, and reveled in the immense things of literature such as Paradise Lost and the Book of Job, Burke, Dr. Johnson, and the Sixth Book of Æneid. Homer he never cared much for—nor, indeed, anything Greek. He hated, he loathed the act of writing. Billiards, tenpins, chess, draughts, whist, he never relished, though fond to excess of out door pleasures, like hunting, fishing, yachting. He liked to be alone with great Nature—alone in the giant woods or on the shores of the resounding sea—alone all day with his gun, his dog and his thoughts—alone in the morning before any one was astir but himself, looking out upon the sea and the glorious sunrise. What a delicious picture of this large, healthy Son of Earth Mr. Lanman gives us, where he describes his coming into his bedroom at sunrise, and startling him out of a deep sleep by shouting, "Awake, sluggard! and look upon this glorious scene, for the sky and the ocean are enveloped in flames!" He was akin to all large, slow things in nature. A herd of fine cattle gave him a keen and inexhaustible enjoyment; but he never "tasted" a horse; he had no horse enthusiasm. In England he chiefly enjoyed these five things, the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, Smithfield Cattle Market, English farming, and Sir Robert Peel. Sir Robert Peel he thought was "head and shoulder above any other man" he had ever met. He greatly excelled, too, in describing immense things. In speaking of the Pyramids, once, he asked, "Who can inform us by what now unknown machines was mass thus aggregated to mass, and quarry piled on quarry, till solid granite seemed to cover the earth and reach to the skies." His peculiar love of the Union of these States was partly due, perhaps to this habit of his mind or dwelling with complacency on vastness. He felt that he wanted and required a continent to live in; his mind would have gasped for breath in New Hampshire.

In the same article, Parton thus alludes to

CLAY AND CALHOUN.

Henry clay improved as he grew old. He was a venerable, serene, and virtuous old man. The impetuosity, restlessness, ambition and love of display, and the detrimental habits of his earlier years, gave place to tranquility, moderation, and a patriotism without the alloy of personal objects. Disappointment had chastened, not soured him. Public life enlarged, not narrowed him. The city of Washington purified, not corrupted him. He came there a gambler, a drinker, a profuse consumer of tobacco, and a turner of night into day. He overcame the worst of these habits very early in his residence at the capital. He came to Washington to exhibit his talents, he remained there to serve his country: nor of his country did he ever think the less, or serve her the less zealously, because she denied him the honor he coveted for thirty years. We cannot say this of Calhoun. He degenerated frightfully during the last twenty years of his life. His energy degenerated into intensity, and his patriotism narrowed into sectionalism. He became unteachable, incapable of considering an opinion opposite to his own, or even a fact that did not favor it. Exempt by his bodily constitution from all temptation to physical excesses, his body was worn out by the intense, unhealthy working of his mind. False opinions falsely held and intolerantly maintained were the debauchery that sharpened the lines of his face, and converted his voice into a bark. Peace, health, and growth early became impossible to him, for there was a canker in the heart of the man. His once not dishonorable desire of the Presidency became at last an infuriate lust after it, which his natural sincerity compelled him to reveal even while wrathfully denying it. He considered that he had been defrauded of the prize, and he had some reason for thinking so. Some men avenge their wrongs by the pistol, others by invective; but the only weapons which this man could wield were abstract propositions. From the hills of South Carolina, he hurled paradoxes at General Jackson, and appealed from the dicta of Mrs. Eaton's drawing room to a hair splitting theory of States' Rights. Fifteen hundred thousand armed men have since sprung up from those harmless looking dragon's teeth, so recklessly sown in the hot Southern soil.

### NASBY.

**Mr. Nasby Renders an Account of his Stewardship—Laying of the Corner Stone of the College Edifice—An Awkward Denouement.**

POST OFFIS, CONFEDRIT X ROADS,
(wich is in the Stait uv Kentucky,)
January 2, 1867.

On my return from my trip to North Karliny ther wuz an immejit and irrepressible desire on the part of the trustees uv the institoot, to hev a statement from me uv the results uv the trip. Much hed bin expectid from the vencher, and the expectashuns uv the trustees wuz riz to a pitch from wich I felt it wuz crooil to hurl em. Therefore I dodged em, until finally, bein badgered, I thort I wood end it. Hevin prepared the dockyments, I named the post offiis ez the place, and the mornin uv the 1st instant ez the time to make an exhibit uv the receets and expenditoors uv the trip. Deekin Pogram, Col. McPelter and Elder Slathers were promptly on hand, and so wuz I, with the statement, wich I red to em ez follows:

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, Professor uv Biblikle Politicks, in account with the Southern Classicle and Military Institoot Fund:

| | Dr. |
|---|---|
| To cash uv Kernel Absium Podgers, for self | $200 00 |
| To cash uv Kernel Absium Podgers, for wife | 100 00 |
| To cash uv Squire Davis, proceeds uv the sale uv one nigger boy Jim, convicted uv steelin a red herrin, generously donated | 50 00 |
| To cash uv Major Galbreth, bein all he hed left after gettin the pardon from the President through Mrs. Cobb | 1 00 |
| To cash uv John Kessick, who encourages the Institoot, intendin to come here to start a grocery, ez soon ez it gits fairly agoin | 10 00 |
| To cash uv divers and sundry persons | 20 00 |
| Grand totle | $381 00 |

| | Cr. |
|---|---|
| By ralerode fare, the conductors unanimously refoosin to ded hed me either in my clericle, offishel or benevolent character | $30 00 |
| By refreshments | 15 |
| By meals after refreshments | 15 |
| By more refreshments | 15 |
| By bottle uv refreshments to use on cars | 1 50 |
| By refreshments at station | 15 |
| By refreshments at various places | 60 00 |
| By board at Rawley | 60 00 |
| By refreshments at Rawley, wich comes high, bein 25 cts. strate | 70 00 |
| By livery hire in that vicinity | 99 00 |
| By refreshments for self and driver, includin broken axle and sich | 25 00 |
| By meals for self and driver | 3 00 |
| By fare back home, wich cost more owin to my comin a round about way | 50 00 |
| Grand totle | $390 70 |
| Leavin a balance in my favor of $9 70. | |

The brethren wuz somewhat disappointed at the results, and Bascomb intimated that he bleeved it wuz a d—d swindle, but I withered him with a glance. I showed Deekin Pogram that it wuz not only reglar, but that it hed the stamp uv the Post offis onto it, wich silenced all cavil. I asshoored em that that little balance needn't trouble em—I did not intend to make an assessment onto em, but that I cood wait until the treasury wuz in funds.

"But," said Bascomb, "when in thunder will the treasury ever be in funds, ef all the expedishuns result like this one?"

I explained to the obtooose man that it wuz all rite; that in most uv sich enterprises the expenses eat up the collekshuns, but that it wuz seed sown. "We must," sez I, "raise the wind from the North, and to do it, let us show that suthin hez bin dun."

"What kin we do?" sed Bascomb.

"Lay the corner stun uv the Institoot?" sez I. "On the square fornist us is the corner stun uv the nigger church we burnt a month or so ago, ready to our hand. Let us organize a percession and do it to-day, that we may publish to the world that the work is commenced, that our friends may shell out libreller than they hev."

The idea wuz considered good and forthwith it wuz actid upon. The stun wuz conveyed to the feeld onto which the Institoot is to be built, and a cavity wuz hollered out into it.

At 4 P. M. (wich is in the afternoon) a percession wuz formed, headed by the trustees, and we marched out to the feeld. Into the cavity in the stun wuz deposited with approprit ceremonies, the followin articles:

A copy of the constitushun uv the Confedrit States uv Amerika.
A copy uv the message uv Androo Johnson vetoin the Freedmen's Buro bill.
A copy uv the 22 uv Febrooary speech.
Portrates uv the judges.
A copy uv the veto uv the civil rites bill.
A pair uv handcuffs.
Portrates uv President Johnson and Secretary Seward.
A nigger whip.
A $5 greenback contribbited for the purpose by Elder Pennibacker.
A pint bottle uv whiskey, seeled, contribbited by Bascom.

Then the stun wuz placed in posishen; a nigger wuz tied to it and flogged, his blood dedoozlin it, and after a few feelin remarks by myself, in which I stated that this wuz a great day for the Corners, and that posterity would bless us for the work we hed that day done, the crowd dispersed, the trustees goin back to my offis to draw up a statement uv the ceremonies, and an appeal to the Northern Dimocrisy for aid.

The nigger wich we whipt at the corner stun wuz shot in a dispoot by Captain McPelter, wich circumstance greatly annoyed Deekin Pogram, ez it wuz a nigger wich wuz formerly hizzen. He remonstrated with the Captain angrily, and ashoord him that ez soon as the Sopreme court hed declared the amendment abolishin slavery unconstitutional, he shood sue him for his value. With this triflin excepshun, the affair passed off ez pleasantly ez cood be wished. I remonstrated with both of em for quarelin, on sich a occasion, over so small a matter ez the shootin uv a nigger, and they finally settled it without hard feelins. How sweet is peace and friendliness atween man and man? How blessed is the offis uv a peace maker? The Captain acknowledged he wuz wrong and stood the drinks for the crowd.

That nite about nine P. M., I wuz a sittin in my offis a moosin onto the evence uv the day and wonderin whether the Dimocrisy wood give down it okkurred to me that there wuz a pint bottle uv first class corn whiskey, and $5 in currency, agoin to waste in that stun.

"What'll posterity ever know uv us," thot I to myself. "Ef posterity does ever overturn that stun, wont she get just ez good an idea uv who we wuz from the other articles? Ef posterity ever reads the speeches uv His Eggslency, and the messages wich we hev placed there, wont the whiskey be inferred? Ef it aint, posterity is a consummate ass," and thus musin, I wended my way thitherward, determined to reskoo these two article from oblivion anyhow.

It wuz pitch dark, but I knew the way. Creepin cautiously up to the stun, I reched out and horror! there wuz another hand onto it! Strikin a match quickly, there stood revealed afore me the forms uv Deekin Pogram, Bascom and Elder Slathers, to whom the same thot hed occurred which moved me. But my presence uv mind did not forsake me. Strikin another match I assomed a look uv virchus indignation, wich they all saw afore it went out, and reproacht em for their worldly mindidnes. How cood they expect the institoot to prosper when those into whose hands its interests wuz proves recreant to the extent of stelin the sacred mementoes wich were to-day enclosed. "Go home," sed I, "I forgive you this time, and will not expose you ez you deserve. I spected you all from the way you eyed the bottle and the greenback, and hastened hither to protect em. Go!"

And they went; after wich I tipped over the stun and sekoored the prize.

The next mornin they all reproached me with hevin stolen the articles, in privit, wich satisfied me that all uv em hed gone back after the plunder after they thot I'd gone, but they did'nt make no fuss about it. They are all good men, but alas! sich is the depravity uv human nacher that they'll bear watchin.

I await with anxiety the result uv our appeal to the Northern Dimocrisy. Ef they fail us as shamefully ez they did doorin the war, it is all up with us.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.
(Wich is Postmaster, and likewise Professor uv Biblikle Politicks in the Southern Classikle & Millitary Institoot.

### THE BORAX LAKE AND SULPHER BANKS IN NAPA VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.

Dr. MacGowan writes to the New York *Post*, from Napa Valley, California:

"Borax Lake is about one hundred miles north of San Francisco. Properly speaking, it is a pond, being only one mile long and a half a mile wide. It is situated on a peninsula which juts into Clear lake, from which it is separated by a mountain. It is, in brief, a crater of an extinct volcano, or at least presenting that appearance. That my readers may duly appreciate the rarity of the curiosity before him, I remind him that probable no white man ever saw its like—there being no other of the kind save in Thibet. Before the discovery of Borax lake in California, there were but two sources of supply of borax to meet the demand of the world—that of Thibet, and that of a firm in Liverpool who manufactured the article by a chemical process.

"Iron coffer-dams, having chambers about five feet square, are sunk in the lake; the water is bailed out of the dams, the mud in them being pressed by men stamping on boards that cover it, and the concrete mass taken ashore and dried in the sun, the largest borax crystals being picked up during this operation. Crystals are found from the size of a hen's egg to that of a pea. The earth, which is strongly impregnated with borate of soda—bi borate, strictly speaking—is subjected to lixiviation, and the saturated water is slowly evaporated in heated boilers until the octohedral crystals are formed. In the sediment are iodine, silicic acid, silicate of lime, and alumina; the first is likely to prove valuable. At the present time about four thousand pounds of borax are obtained daily; ten to fifteen tons will be the daily yield on the completion of the works. The supply may be regarded as illimitable, and sufficient for the demands of the world. It is constantly forming, and soon there will be no borax in use in the arts and in medicine save that which the Golden State will furnish.

"A hill about 600 feet high separates Borax lake from the sulpher banks. There is no human habitation in sight save the works of the Borax company, but cattle are browsing on the salt meadows adjacent to the lake, and on its borders are swine feasting on the larvæ of a fly which is found on the margins forming an organic belt a yard or more wide, and a foot in depth. The only other inhabitants of those waters is a leech. It is hardly necessary to add that the specific gravity of the lake renders it impossible that a man should be drowned in its healing waters—healing the ulcers of animals that are driven in for that purpose.

"The sulpher banks are on the margin of Clear lake; an axtensive deposit—the deposition being still in progress. Extensive works for sublimating the element have just been completed. Sulpher is poured out from retorts in constant streams into boxes holding 200 pounds each, affording to the borax company, at a trifling expense, a daily supply of 100 such boxes, if they see fit to draw on their brimstone bank to that extent.

"Here we have an insight into one section of nature's laboratory. Would you learn how bi-carbonate of soda is formed in Borax lake? Scoop out of this pool some of its water, which is charged with carbonic gas; first quaff some of the delectable fluid, and pour it into yonder pool of boraic acid, a pleasant palatable liquid, and mark the effervescense! The brisk action now going on is due to the fact that boraic acid has a strong appetite for soda, while carbonic acid is only too ready to get rid of that alkali, two portions of boraic acid seize the forsaken soda and form borax, while divorced carbonic acid bubbles up as if rejoicing in its emancipation. That is what causes the commotion in the pool, and that is precisely the operation which is taking place in Borax lake.

Walk into one of the trenches that have been dug in the bank of sulpher, and watch the formation of beautiful circular crystals of sulphur from the condensation of the stifling vapors around you. These crystals fill little crevices, wherein you will discover sinnabar and opal. You are admonished not to stoop, for the carcasses of hares and pigeons indicate that streams of carbonic acid are flowing in this trench; and indeed, turn where you will, you are well nigh overpowered by sensations as if naught but mephitic vapors could be inhaled in this desolate little bog. The desolation is, however, circumscribed, for beyond the limited sulphur area there is luxuriant vegetation, from the beautiful campana, which marks the spot where boracic acid mixes with waters of Clear lake to the pine-clad summits of the mountains.

"The borax and sulphur works are the property of one company, which has been so fortunate as to secure the services of Professor Oxly, an English chemist, to whom is due the credit of developing these mineral resources of Clear lake. It is not unlikely that quicksilver will yet be found a paying article in this neighborhood. Already California quicksilver has driven out of the Chinese, Chilian, Peruvian, Mexican and our own markets the quicksilver of Spain, and the indications are that innumerable mines remain to be discovered.

"But for Chinese labor, neither borax nor sulphur could be obtained. White laborers could not be induced to undertake the labor. However, as Chinamen get what they consider good wages, the needful supply is always on hand.

### RISE IN THE VALUE OF MAN.

If slavery had not been abolished, it would be difficult to guess what now would have been the value of a good field hand, with a steady demand for cotton at its present price. But a thing which is perhaps more worth thinking about is, that great as is the inflation of prices within the last few years in regard to property of every kind, it is not only in this country, but in England and throughout the civilized world, far greater in the advance in the price of man and all his labor. That is to say, great as is the increased price of imported goods and raw material, to say nothing now of home manufactured articles, the price of labor, and especially skilled labor, exceeds the rest. It is a great fact—perhaps *the* great fact of the age. In this country it has been thought that it was simply an expansion in the currency, but in other countries it is somewhat due to the rapidly increased production of the precious metals. The disbanding of a million men from our army, and the immigration of 200,000 to 300,000 persons a year, have supplied to some extent the demand for labor in this country, but it has not brought down wages to the old price. For every species of skilled labor the demand is greater than the supply, not only in this country, but in England. The London *Times* especially complains of the falling off of the supply of candidates for holy orders, and for the positions of army and navy surgeons. "Seamen are scarce, and all ranks and professions are faring alike." In one sentence, there is a demand for man, and a higher price is ready to be paid for the honest work of human hands, human skill, brains, integrity and trustworthy efforts, than ever. If at particular times and in certain departments the use of machinery supercedes physical effort, if a single railroad passenger train does the work of a hundred stage coaches with their horses and grooms, and one sewing machine makes more stitches in a day than a score of needle women—still it is all rather felt as increasing the demand for more *skillful* labor than diminishing that for other poorer kinds of efforts. The more intensely *human* and educated, the greater the demand and the more deficient is felt to be the supply.

The fact is, the production of gold and silver has increased the supply to an enormous extent, to say nothing of the expansion of paper currency. This is producing the same effect now on the world that the discovery of Mexico and its gold did on Europe three hundred years ago, when a similar disturbance of prices took place. It makes all *former* wealth change relations before the newer forms of *present* industry. It will make all those who live on pensions or fixed salaries, or the interest of their money, but who *do* nothing but draw upon the dead *past*, poorer and poorer, while living present energy, industry and education will obtain a larger share of this new and increased values than ever.

Besides this, it makes man less of a drudge and a machine, but a better educated, wiser and nobler developed being. In England "time was when there were only three recognized liberal professions; we might now recognize thirty, and what is of more importance, any one of these is thought just as liberal—that is, just as becoming to a gentleman—as any other. Now-a-days, young gentlemen go into commercial life as readily as they would go into the Guards, and are thought none the worse of. There is an immense field of employment, and no prejudices to interfere with anybody's choice. The necessary consequence is, that some of the old professional callings suffer a little." In this country the newer forms of industry and educated energy rise much faster. All kinds of mechanical skill and ingenuity are demanded as never before; wise parents seek to give the intellectual education of their children a *practical* development, and those whose education is most naturally practical thirst for a knowledge of the sciences on which their arts and labors are founded.

All these thirty new professions draw off the most energetic spirits of the age from the old, and create an ever increasing demand for manly energy everywhere, while the great law, that he who will not work neither shall he eat, is daily more manifest. There is a constant rise in the value of man on the earth, and all past labor and possessions and property keep diminishing relatively to his ever advancing education, genius and scientific power, united with present industry. In England, the middle classes have long united education with industry, but their idle gentry on one hand and poor laborers on the other have got to make this union or suffer. In the United States all that promotes an increasing education and application of it to industry, both in man and woman, is advancing us as a nation, and is the only means of saving large classes from being crowded out of existence by the increasing pressure of the age.

### VICTOR EMANUEL PEN-PICTURED.

[Venice (Nov. 12) Correspondence Boston Post.]

Victor Emanuel now appears strong and robust. He is of a rather full habit, and of quite a florid complexion, which would give rise to the inference that when he came to die he would prefer appolexy to any other form of translation. His skin is rough and his expression somewhat coarse.

His forhead is low, though somewhat narrow and retreating. He gives one the impression of a man of unrefined tastes and sensual appetites. This is said to be the fact. His features are not heavy or dull in their outlines, but show strong common sense, energy and perseverance. When he smiles, they are lit up with a genial humor and sturdy honesty, as one who could and would be all things to all men, and then none seems more gracious and anxious to please than he. His enormous moustaches and imperial, that have made his face so well known and easily recognized, give his countenance a peculiar chaarcter and finish that one never forgets. He is kingly in mien, with a general dignity of manner and attitude that show him conscious of his high decent and the responsibility of his position.

He is evidently sensible of the cares of empire, and disposed willingly to assume his share of the burden. Though gentlemanly in his bearing, he strikes one as so, not from natural refinement, but rather from the stern requirements of etiquette, the contagion of a courtly atmosphere, and the air of reverential deference that he always breathes. The cares of office, and its ceremonies as well, are distasteful to him, and he is never lavish of his presence where this can be avoided. He does not try to win the favor of the people by concension, and here, at Venice, some dissatisfaction has been expressed by his neglect to acknowledge, in any form, the incessant and daily demonstrations of popular regard that he receives. He seldom even raises his hat and shows himself no more than he can help. In this he is a perfect Bolingbroke, and thus it is that when he does appear in public, his presence "sheweth like a feast." He has a strong taste for manly sports, and wherever his body is, his soul is that of Washington, of Burke, of Adams, of Cato, of Hector, and of thousands of other great and able men ever was, even in the hardest and most exacting labors that they offered to their country, when a sense of duty led them to serve her in the cabinet or on the field—at home. In the retirement of his country seat or hunting chateau he finds the enjoyment that his public cares deny him. On great occasions, when he holds his state in uniform, orders and laced hat, with a glittering staff around him and the two princes on either hand, he sacrifices his inclinations to necessity, and he then becomes the position that "fate and metaphysical aid" have conferred upon him. He is an excellent horseman, and he manages his steed with the ease and dexterity that come from sympathy with the animal, and appreciation of his noble qualities.

### THE FATAL EXAMPLE.

An individual residing at——, who was a promising Christian, universally esteemed a good man by those among whom he resided, and who had been for years superintendent of the Sabbath school there, was away from home, and staying for a short period in a distant city.

With others, he one evening yielded to an invitation to visit the theatre, not, however, without some misgivings as to the propriety of his course. These, however, were overcome, and he went; but whether the act was repeated, it is not known.

He returned home thinking that act would never be known to those among whom he lived. But some years after he was sent to visit a sick and dying man. He went, supposing it was to admisister spiritual advice and consolation. As he sat down by the bedside, the dying man said to him: "You, sir, have led me to ruin my soul. Some years since you were staying for a short time in——— city. I was then living there, and had often been tempted to visit the theatre, but had been deterred by the conviction that it was wrong and dangerous. On a particular evening, as I stood in front of the building hesitating whether or not to go in, I saw you go up the steps and enter. Immediately I thought, if Mr. ———, who is a member of the church, and was my Sabbath-school superintendent, can attend the theatre, I surely may. I instantly went in, was fascinated by the performances, and continued to attend till all hesitation was gone, and with it all concern for my soul. In this state I am now; dreading the summons to appear before God. I felt I must send for you, to tell you the influence of your example." Are there not other members of churches who are setting such examples? Ponder the result.—*Boston Recorder.*

### BLARNEY.

About four miles northwest of the city of Cork, in Ireland, is the small village of Blarney, celebrated for the beauty of its environs, and still more for the remains of an ancient castle, in which is a wondrous stone, thought to possess the power of imparting to any one who kisses it a fluent, persuasive and not over-honest tongue. The exact position of the stone in the ruins is a matter of dispute. Some saying that it is lying loose on the ground; others allege that it is at the summit of the large square which was originally the dojon or keep of the castle; while there are yet others who maintain that it is inserted in the wall at such a height that he who would kiss it must consent to be suspended by the heels from its top. When or how it first got its singular reputation is not known; but the superstition concerning it is firmly fixed in the minds of the Irish peasantry, hundreds of whom resort to the castle every year for the purpose of kissing a stone endued with a property so marvelous. It is said that in the early part of the seventeenth century, the lord of Castle Barney, having been taken prisoner by the English, made repeated promises that he would surrender the fortress; but whenever the fulfillment of his pledges was demanded, he invented some smooth and plausible excuse for delay; and thus the term *blarney* became a byword, and was used to denote a soft, insinuating, and deceitful manner of speech.—*Our Boys and Girls.*

### THE EVENING BEFORE WEDDING

"I'll tell you," continued her aunt to Louisa, two things which I have fully proved. The first will go far toward preventing the possibility of my discord after marriage; the second is the best and surest preservative of feminine character,"

"Tell me," said Louisa, anxiously.

"The first is this; Demand of your Bridegroom, as soon as the marriage ceremony is over, a solemn vow, and promise yourself, never, even in jest, to dispute or express any disagreement. I tell you never!—for what begins in mere bantering, will lead to [illegible] another's words. Mutual forbearance is the great secret of domestic happiness. If you have erred confess it freely, even if confession cost you some tears. Farther promise faithfully and solemnly, never upon any pretext or excuse to have any secrets or concealments from each other, but to keep your private affairs from father, mother, brother, sister and the world. Let them be known only to each other and your God. Remember that any third person admitted into your confidence becomes a party to stand between you and will naturally side with one or the other. Promise to avoid this, and renew the vow upon every temptation. It will preserve that perfect confidence, that union which will indeed make you as one. O, if the newly married would but practice this spring of connubial peace, how many unions would be happy which are now miserable.—*Nickerbocker.*

VOICES—WHAT THEY INDICATE.—There are light quick surface voices, that involuntarily seem to utter the slang, "It won't do to tie to." The man's voice may ass

# Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 8, 1867


## THE SUPREME COURT vs. THE PEOPLE.

That the Supreme Court of the United States should be above the atmosphere of partisan politics and, divested of political rancor, should judge calmly and fairly the cases brought before it for decision, is the ardent desire of every good citizen. Its offices and duties, as well as the manner of its constitution and the tenure by which it consists, make it an eminently conservative body. But that it should overstep its lawful bounds and undertake to dictate laws for the country is a usurpation of its powers that the spirit of the country and the progress of the age will not tolerate. Neither can any body, whether judicial or legislative, long command the respect of the people or maintain its integrity before the world, that ignores the results of revolutions, refuses to recognize the moral progress of the nation, defies the will of the people as expressed at the ballot-box and denies the right of a people or the power of a government to save itself from destruction in a sudden emergency, unless special laws to suit the most unexpected and unnatural circumstances have been enacted before-hand. There is no more fruitful source of revolution in the body politic, than that dead conservatism that ignores progress and change and plants itself as a barrier in the pathway of the spirit of advancement that characterizes all living organizations. As in the physical body these clogs are forcibly expelled or the body dies, so in the social or political organization, the conditions of life must be conformed to or life itself must cease. While the Supreme Court can not be allowed to ignore these facts with impunity, neither will it be permitted to usurp the legislative power. The power that holds other departments to a strict obedience to the letter of the law, must not so far forget its duty as to become itself a violater of that law. This is the crime of the Supreme Court in the Milligan case and a crime which seems to have become chronic in the court. The *obiter dictum* by Judge Taney in the Dred Scott case by which slavery, in defiance of our declaration of Independence, in spite of our cherished traditions, ignoring the moral sentiment of the people, and spurning the voice of the country, was declared to exist wherever the boasted Flag of the Free, making of that glorious banner a cruel burlesque, should wave was the first departure of that once august body from the path of duty. That crime bore its legitimate fruit in the most bloody and, on the part of the rebels, the most cruel war that ever was waged by a civilized people. The decision of the Court at present in the case of Milligan, as far as properly before it, is acquiesced in by the whole Court as well as by all good citizens, but its *Obiter dictum*, by which a large majority undertakes to enter the arena of politics and pronounce upon the authority of Congress to authorize and determine when and where military commissioners shall sit in time of war, is an act of usurpation and departure from its judicial character even more atrocious than that of Taney, and one that calls loudly for a prompt and thorough reform in the laws regulating the powers of the Supreme Court. In the Milligan case three questions were certified to the Supreme Court for its decision, which were:

1. Whether, on the facts stated in Milligan's petition and exhibits, a writ of *habeas corpus* ought to have issued.

2. Whether, on the petition and exhibits, Milligan was entitled to be discharged, as in the petition prayed.

3. Whether, upon the facts stated in the petition and exhibits, the Military Commission had jurisdiction legally to try and sentence said Milligan.

The entire Court agreed in answering the first and second questions in the affirmative and the third in the negative.

Five of the judges, not content with the simple discharge of their Judicial duty but, anxious to figure as dictators to the Congress of the United States, overstep the bounds of their judicial office and in an *obiter dictum* declare that, not only, was the military commission not authorized by Congress and therefore had no jurisdiction to legally try and sentence Milligan, but that Congress had not the power to authorize it. In ordinary times the atrocity of this iniquitous deliverance of a conclave of political partisans might not have been so clearly evident; but in the unsettled condition of the lately rebellious States a practical illustration of its baneful tendencies, promptly followed its promulgation. There being no courts in existence in those States, outside of the military courts instituted by the Civil Rights Bill, except such as were completely in the control of the rebels, and this infamous decision having emasculated the bill by declaring Congress powerless to establish such courts, except in the existence of actual war, there was no protection left for loyal men in the South whether white or black. In the language of Thaddeus Stevens "that decision has unsheathed the dagger of the assassin and placed the knife of the rebel at the throat of every man, who dares proclaim himself to be now, or to have been heretofore a loyal man." Practical demonstrations of the truth of this declaration, not only in the deliberate and cold-blooded murder by Watson, but in numberless other instances, are daily occurring throughout the whole section of country lately in rebellion. Under such circumstances the people demand the prompt adoption of decisive measures by Congress, for the remedying of this evil, and the prevention of future abuses arising from the same source. The Supreme Court is the creature, and amenable to the tribunal, of the people. Let such usurpations of powbe made hereafter a misdemeanor, breaking all the participators of their office, or let, decisions upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress be required to be concurred by two thirds or all the Judges in a full bench. In some such measures alone does there seem to be any reasonable hope of restraining the partisan tendencies of our highest Judicial tribunal.

## HARRISBURG CORRESPONDENCE.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 4, 1867.

The temperance question is one of the most important subjects of discussion in our midst at present, and a matter that is destined, I fear, to wield a great power in our elections the coming autumn. An effort is being made to have an act passed in order to enable the people of the Commonwealth to vote directly for or against a prohibitory liquor law. In one sense, it would be well to have an act of the kind referred to, passed. It is well known that there has been an agitation of the temperance cause at intervals, for many years past, and still there has been no general reform, and the subject will continue to be agitated until the people are permitted to decide by ballot whether they will have the license system abolished or continued. Taking this view of the matter, the Legislature cannot act too speedily, and if the proposed bill submitting the question to a popular vote were passed and carried into effect, there would be a final decision reached, and the temperance question would no longer trouble our legislatures. I have no doubt that the friends of a prohibitory law, as well as those opposed to such a measure, would be willing to abide the verdict of the people, let that be either for or against a suspension of the liquor traffic. On the other hand, it is feared that if the act referred to is passed this winter, it will be brought to bear upon the fall elections, and cause a temporary rupture in the political ranks. Should this be the result, it would be better to have the matter dropped entirely by our law-makers now assembled at the Capitol. Let us hope, however, that the consequences of the agitation of the temperance question may be productive of good, and not of evil.

Mr. Shoemaker has introduced in the Senate "an act for the better and more impartial selection of persons to serve as jurors in the several courts of this Commonwealth." It provides that at the general election in October, 1867, and triennially thereafter, the qualified electors of the several counties, shall elect (as other county officers are elected) two sober, intelligent and judicious persons, to serve as jury commissioners in each of said counties, for a period of three years ensuing their election, but the same persons shall not be eligible for re-election more than once in any period of six years—*Provided*, that each of said qualified electors shall vote for one person only as jury commissioner, and the two persons having the greatest number of votes, shall be duly elected jury commissioners, for such county. The Commissioners shall meet at the seat of Justice of the respective counties at least thirty days before the first term of the Court of common pleas in every year, and therenpon select alternately, from the whole male taxable citizens of the county at large, a sufficient number of the citizens of the sober, intelligent and judicious persons to serve as jurors in the several courts of such county during that year, and as soon as such election shall have been completed, the said Jury Commissioners shall, in the mode and manner directed by law, place the names of the persons so selected in the Jury wheel. The Jury Commissioners and the Sheriff of the county, or any two of the three, shall draw from the proper Jury wheel panels of jurors for the trial of issues in fact which may be taken in any action in any of the courts of the county, in the manner now practiced and allowed, but before the said Jury Commissioners and Sheriff shall proceed to select or draw Jurors in the manner aforesaid, they shall take the oath or affirmation now prescribed by law to be taken by the County Commissioners, before selecting and drawing Jurors. The acts or portions of acts that made it the duty of County Commissioners and Sheriff to select Jurors shall cease to have any force and effect after the second Tuesday of October, 1867—*Provided*, that all acts or parts of acts now in force in relation to the custody, sealing and unsealing, locking and opening of the Jury wheel, and all acts and parts of acts now in force, imposing any penalty or punishment upon the Sheriff and County Commissioners, or either of them, for anything done or omitted by them, or either of them, in relation to the keeping, locking, opening, sealing or drawing the seal of any jury wheel, or in relation to the selecting or drawing of jurors, shall be applicable to the Jury Commissioners and Sheriff. The pay of the Jury Commissioners shall be the same, per day, as is paid to the County Commissioners, in the respective counties, to be paid out of the treasury thereof. The penalty for neglect or refusal to attend to and discharge the duties of the office shall be one hundred dollars for each offense—to be sued for and recovered before any justice of the peace in the county, as debts of like amount are recoverable; ten dollars to go to the person suing and the balance to the county treasury. In case of the inability of either or both of the Jury Commissioners, through sickness or otherwise, to attend to the duties of their appointment, the President Judge of the court shall fill the vacancy by appointment—the appointees to fulfill the same requirements and be subject to the same penalties imposed upon the elected Jury Commissioners in case of refusal or neglect to perform their duties.

Gov. Geary has promulgated a set of rules which applicants for pardons for themselves or friends are to be governed by, hereafter. These regulations are calculated to prevent the too free use of the pardoning power vested in the Governor, and will be productive of a great reform in this respect. They are as follows:

First. No pardon will be granted until notice of the application therefor shall have been given by publication, once a week for two consecutive weeks, in a newspaper printed in the county in which the conviction was had.

Second. No pardon will be granted unless notice of the application shall have been given to the judge who tried the cause, to the district attorney, or the attorney who prosecuted, proof of which notice shall be furnished this Department.

Third. All applications for pardon must have with them the following papers, written in a clear and distinct hand:

1. A certified copy of the whole record, including docket entries, minutes of courts, copy of indictment, pleas and all other papers on file in the court relating to the case.

2. A full statement of the reasons upon which the application is based; setting forth all the facts; the notes of evidence taken on trial; letters from responsible persons in the community where the crime was committed; a recommendation from the jurors who sat on the trial, and if any of them refuse to recommend a pardon, reasons given, for such a refusal; letter from the district attorney or counsel who tried the case; and a letter from the judge, setting forth his views upon the subject of the application.

Fourth. Recommendations for pardon for unexpired terms of sentence, must have a copy of the whole record as before required. Also a copy of commitment, petition from prisoner setting forth reasons, and statement from Warden and Inspectors of Prison.

Fifth. No personal application will be permitted.

Sixth. All of the above papers, when submitted, must be accompanied by a printed copy of same, in pamphlet form, twelve copies of which, at least, must be sent to this Department. If the parties are too poor, the paper book need not be printed.

Seventh. As these rules are intended to subserve the administration of justice, they will be strictly enforced, and relaxed only when good reasons shall be furnished for so doing.

The Legislature has received an invitation to visit Pittsburgh and examine the Western Penitentiary, House of Refuge and other State institutions there. It is alleged that they are over crowded, and their enlargement will form a subject of consideration on the part of the members. It is expected that the Senators and Representatives, or at least a committee of them, will proceed to the Iron City in a few days.

The House Committee appointed to investigate the contested election case in the Lycoming district proceeded to Williamsport on Thursday last, to examine witnesses, and are still there.

His Excellency, Gov. Geary, is now occupying the Executive Mansion, which has been fitted up for the accommodation of himself and family.

It is expected that the Legislature will adjourn *sine die* on the 21st of March, but the day has not yet been definitely fixed. No doubt all the business requiring attention can be transacted by the date named.

The Constitutional amendment has not yet come to a vote in either the Senate or House, and there is no telling when it will come up for final consideration.

A bill of some kind for the better regulation of the militia of the State will probably be adopted ere the close of the session. The Military committees of both Houses, in conjunction with the Auditor General, Adjutant General and Governor, have been requested to report a bill, and they are authorized to call to their aid any other persons they may desire, who have knowledge of the subject to be considered.

Mr. Stutzman has presented in the Senate, a petition from the citizens of Somerset county, asking for the repeal of the law taxing money at interest. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary General.

There has been no legislation for Bedford county, since the date of my last.

Yours, &c. TONY.

## GENERAL NEWS ITEMS.

THE total amount thus far received by the committee appointed to receive subscriptions in aid of the Cretans is about ten thousand dollars.

HORSE Thieves have been committing their rascally depradations in Somerset county. Some of them have been captured, and are now in jail at Somerset.

A WASHINGTON correspondent telegraphs that H. S. Magraw, formerly of Pittsburgh, now residing in Maryland was struck down with apoplexy, and is in a critical condition.

GARRET DAVIS was elected United States Senator from Kentucky by the Democrats and Conservatives, by 78 votes against 41 for Bristow. There were but a few scattering votes.

ON Tuesday last, Mr. Quay of the House, introduced a bill to provide for holding a convention to revise and amend the Constitution of this State, in order to strike out the word "white."

GOV. CURTIN left Harrisburg last week for Philadelphia, where it is said, he designs spending the winter. Before leaving he was visited by the Legislature in a body to bid him good-bye.

HON. DAVID RISCHE, a prominent lawyer of Pittsburg, and at one time Member of Congress from that District, died on Thursday last, after a brief illness of only a few days.

THE new Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau in Texas has abolished the order in regard to labor, and the freedmen may now contract like any body else for the best they can get.

DURING the past year 1386 teachers have been engaged in the task of imparting the rudiments of education to 150,000 white and black pupils at the South, who have made great progress. There are 800,000 colored children in the south and 600,000 adult whites unable to read or write.

THE rebel General Early, in the preface to his memoir of the war, says: "While some northern politicians and editors, who subsequently took rank among the most unscrupulous and vindictive of our enemies, and now hold me to be a traitor and rebel, were openly and sedulously justifying and encouraging secession, I was laboring honestly and earnestly to preserve the Union."

THE Fenians recently found guilty were today all sentenced to be hanged, March, 5. The majority heard the sentence without apparent emotion. Several denied being Fenians, and stated that the testimony given against them was false. The names of the condemned are Patrick Norton, F. H. Macinell, Patrick O'Neill, James Buck, Daniel Quinn, P. Sedwith, John O'Conner. John Ragan, Owen Kennedy and John Gallagher.

THE Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, speaking of the forthcoming General Railroad Bill of Senator Bigham, says: "When the subject comes fairly before the Legislature, we may look for a great struggle between the people and the powerful corporations now monopolizing whatever territory they desire to be traversed or controlled by their roads. It would be judicious if the people fortified their representatives with petitions on this subject."

ABOUT two o'clock on Monday morning a fire occurred at Hagerstown, Md., involving the destruction of all the buildings on one corner of the "Diamond," opposite the public square. The hotel situated there, a drug store, a clothing establishment, the office of the Hagerstown *Mail*, and other property were burned almost to the ground. The fire was stopped at the building occupied by Messrs. Serer & Co., hardware merchants.

A WISE enactment was passed by the Legislature, which may not be generally known. It provides that any person "who shall receive or buy from minors, unknown or irresponsible parties, any scrap iron, brass, lead or metal, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and undergo an imprisonment of not more than one year, or both, or either." This makes it criminal to buy or receive from such parties, irrespective of whether it was stolen or not, and removes from children the temptation to pilfer.

## A Free Railway Law.

We transfer the following Communication of "A Jerseyman" from the *U. S. Gazette* to our columns with great pleasure:

MR. EDITOR—I have understood that efforts are about to be made at the Legislature of Pennsylvania to secure the passage of a general railroad law. Surely those who are engaged in this enterprise are deserving of universal commendation.

It is to be earnestly hoped that this philanthropic project will be accomplished and will result in the construction of at least one more route leading from Philadelphia to the great west.

Would not a general railroad law, with liberal privileges, develop largely the wealth and power of Pennsylvania? If the members of its Legislature would study its geography, would acquire a knowledge of the extent and value of its mineral and agricultural resources, and with these facts before them, travel westward of Pittsburgh into adjoining States, it is thought that the wide spread industrial advancement to be discerned as the result of the stimulating influences of liberal railroad privileges would convince the most obdurate of these gentlemen that Pennsylvania, with a hundred fold greater natural wealth and advantages, merely requires the adoption of similar policies in order to acquire among her sister States the supremacy to which she is so justly entitled.

When the number of the population and when the resources of this great commonwealth are contrasted with those of other States, should not the present condition of Pennsylvania, locked up by the iron bars of one or two railroad monopolies, become a matter of disgrace to those who heretofore have controlled her destinies.

The causes which have produced this result, and which tolerate their continuance, should surely command the earliest and most careful consideration of those who are interested in the welfare of this State.

New Jersey for many years occupied a situation similar to the present position of Pennsylvania, in having the energy and the action of her people restricted, and in having her general development impaired, by special charter enactments.

The shackles of this feudalism, however, at last have been severed, not by the magic sword of Belisardo, but by the intelligence and decision of the people of our State, who forced the passage of a general railroad law which extends to the public equal rights and equal protection in the matter of railway enterprises.

It long since had been discovered that special railroad charters, with the improper protection which accompanied them, had given birth to monopoly, had encouraged and legalized oppression as well as extortion had deterred much of the bone and sinew, capital, talent, skill and enterprise which otherwise would have been engrossed in mining, agricultural and manufacturing pursuits; had interrupted commercial intercourse; had produced legislative corruption; had retarded social, intellectual and moral advancement, and that with other innumerable disadvantages they had enhanced the cost of many of the comforts and necessaries of life.

The general railroad act of New Jersey is shortly to go into effect. From its influences is anticipated an era of increased and lasting progress.

It is in view of the great expansion which will be given by this wise provision to the general industry of New Jersey that I have been induced as one of her denizens to urge upon the people of Pennsylvania the importance of the immediate passage of a general railroad law which will benefit the commercial intercourse between both States, by opening additional outlets which can be employed at less prices than are now exacted by those who control the existing thoroughfares.

I am aware that to secure the passage of a general railroad law has become a matter of much difficulty, as it militates against the interests of corporations which enjoy special privileges, and as it terminates one of the greatest sources of legislative corruption.

Among other arguments which are advanced by the opponents of this reform measure, it is ingeniously urged by them that the enaction of general railroad laws would suppress the investments in railway enterprises, as without the protection which is conferred by special charters, capitalists would not incur the risk of money entailed by such projects. This reasoning, however, is a mere bubble in the grasp of intelligence. It can be shown that in the States in which general railroad acts are in existence the amount of capital which is invested in railways and the number of these enterprises have increased since these statutes have been in force.

Capitalists who associate themselves together, and who jointly invest their money for the object of remuneration, whether in the construction of railways or otherwise, cannot properly claim the title of philanthropists, nor should they enjoy the special protection which might reasonably be conferred upon this class of benefactors. Stock and bond holders of such public enterprises are nothing more nor less than a combination of business men, who, like them, risk their money in the expectancy of pecuniary gain. Why, then, should greater protection or more liberal privileges be extended to them than is conferred upon those who embark in private operations, which are originated and prosecuted for the same ostensible remunerative purposes?

If a half a dozen of the readers of this communication were to undertake jointly some private enterprise which required a large investment of capital and which for success depended upon commercial chances, would the Legislature of Pennsylvania extend special protection to the business of these gentleman? Would they not be considered lunatics in attempting to secure it? The principle which is involved is the same in either case.

Then to confer upon particular railway corporations special protection and privileges, beyond those which are placed within the reach of every citizen, would seem to be a question of most serious importance in its bearing upon the civil rights of a community.

In view of the facts which have been presented, should not the people of Pennsylvania, as early as practicable, endeavor to secure the inestimable benefits which would inure to them from a general railroad law!

I have heard it repeatedly asserted that the corrupt control which has been exercised over the members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, certainly by one and probably by more of the railway monopolists, has heretofore prevented the execution of this great measure of general advancement, of general necessity and of general reform. "*It must certainly be a brave world that has such people in it.*" This fact, if correct, should arouse the indignation and should stimulate to combined and decisive action those who are interested in the prosperity of that State, Morality demands it. The very existence of its political organization requires it. The capitalist and the laboring classes alike are deeply concerned in suppressing corruption, by instituting a policy which would restrict the power and which would destroy the evil influences of designing corporations, and which, in terminating the practice of bartering bribes for special charter privileges would forever eradicate one of the principal sources of legislative corruption. By what more effectual method can be advanced these great purposes than through the instrumentality of a general railroad law? Now is the time to secure this enactment.

Whatever may have been the character and feelings of those who have formerly represented the political interests of that State, I am rejoiced to learn that the present members of its Legislature are actuated by pure and philanthropic motives, and are merely awaiting the instructions of their constituents to justify them in the passage of this law.

Then to each voter of Pennsylvania I would say, good sir, if you are alive, awake! Ah, were I Caliph for a day, as honest Abou Hassan wished to be, I would scourge these jugglers out of the commonwealth with rods of scorpions.

## Death of Hon. H. S. Magraw.

Mr. Magraw breathed his last this morning. He died very easily, and surrounded by his family and friends. He had no time to give special directions as to the disposition of his large estate, but it is believed that he willed the whole property to his wife. The remains will be taken to his farm near Port Deposit, to morrow morning at 7 o'clock. The *Star* of this evening says:

Hon. Henry S. Magraw, a member of the Maryland Legislature from Cecil county, whose illness we noticed yesterday, died this morning about fifteen minutes before nine o'clock. Mr. Magraw was taken with a fit of apoplexy on Tuesday night about eight o'clock, and suffered a great deal until death.

He was a member of the Maryland Legislature, from Cecil county, having been elected last fall. He was born at West Nottingham, Port Deposit, Md., on the 17th of December, 1815 and was educated at the academy in that place after which he studied law in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, with John R. Montgomery, Esq., and after being admitted to the bar he was married and removed to Pittsburg, where he engaged in the practice of his profession and was eminently successful.

In 1852 he went to Califrnia, and was engaged as counsel in a number of important cases. On his return home he was elected State Treasurer of Pennsylvania, in which capacity he served three years. After this he purchased his father's estate in West Nottingham, Md., and removed to that place with his family. Mr. M. was fifty one years of age and esteemed by a large number of friends. Being a man of wealth he was very liberal to the poor and never refused to help those in need.

His family arrived in this city yesterday morning and were with him during his last moments. Secretary Stanton, Senator Johnson, and a large number of friends called to see him yesterday. Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the Presbyterian Church, attended him at the time of his death. The body will be taken to West Nottingham to morrow morning in a special car.—*Washington Correspondence of Philadelphia Press.*

☞A letter to the Philadelphia *Age*, dated Gettysburg, Jan. 29th says: A fire broke out in one of the departments of Pennsylvania College, on the night of the 25th instant, resulting in the total destruction of the north building. The alarm was given about half past ten o'clock, but the flames had already burst through the roof, and resisted all efforts of the students to extinguish them. One of the tutors had a narrow escape in his endeavor to save some of the furniture among which were valuable pamphlets and instruments illustrating the operations of nature and principles of physics. The loss is heavy, and many of the students will be deprived of accommodations for the remainder of the session. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The board of trustees will meet on the 30th instant to take immediate measures for rebuilding on a larger scale.

☞Hon. Nathaniel B. Eldred, died on last Sunday, at his residence in Bethany, Wayne county, Pa. Judge Eldred was the President Judge of that judicial district for six years, ending in 1849, and resided during that time in Harrisburg. During part of the time his district extended from the Susquehanna to the Delaware, including Monroe county. Judge Eldred was for several years a member of the Legislature, as far back as 1824-5. He was a man of sterling qualities. No more honest man ever sat upon the bench. His marked civility to the members of the bar and his kindness of disposition and great affability of manner, made him a universal favorite wherever known.

☞Mr. Samuel Dixon, of Posey county, Ind., enlisted for and served three years as a private soldier in the 91st Indiana volunvolunteers. At the time of his enlistment he was 63 years of of age. He served his full time and was never sick a day, or unable from sickness to take his rations regularly. At the end of his term he was honorably discharged, and a few days ago applied at the office of a bounty agent for his additional bounty, and signed his name without the aid of glasses, being now over 66 years of age.

☞A race took place last week on the ice of Cayuga Lake, in New York, between a man who was on skates and one without skates. The wager was for $100, and the distance run seventy five yards. The skater was beaten, his opponent arriving at the goal ten feet ahead. A great deal of money was lost from bets on the skater, he being the champion of that section. It is said that two thousand persons witnessed the race.

☞A dispatch from Chicago says that Crosby, the proprietor of the Crosby Opera House lottery has re-purchased the Opera House, valued at $600,000 from the winner for $200,000. It is further said that he has made a clear profit of $650,000 by the lottery over and above all expenses. When *will* people learn not to encourage these swindles?


**A Cough, A Cold or A Sore Throat,**

REQUIRE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION, AND SHOULD BE CHECKED.

IF ALLOWED TO CONTINUE,

**Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease or Consumption,**

IS OFTEN THE RESULT.

**BROWN'S**

BRONCHIAL TROCHES

HAVING A DIRECT INFLUENCE TO THE PARTS, GIVE IMMEDIATE RELIEF,

**For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases,**

TROCHES ARE USED WITH ALWAYS GOOD SUCCESS.

**SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS** will find *Troches* useful in clearing the voice when taken before Singing or Speaking, and relieving the throat after an unusual exertion of the vocal organs. The *Troches* are recommended and prescribed by Physicians, and have had testimonials from eminent men throughout the country. Being an article of true merit, and having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years, each year finds them in new localities in various parts of the world and the *Troches* are universally pronounced better than other articles.

Obtain only "Brown's Bronchial Troches," and do not take any of the *Worthless Imitations* that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Nov.30 1866:6m


ESTATE OF JACOB BEISEL, DECEASED. Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Jacob Beisel, late of the Township of St. Clair, County of Bedford, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Jan. 4:6t Executor.

PAY UP IMMEDIATELY. The sale notes of FREDERICK KOONTS, due December 14, 1866, are in our hands for collection. DURBORROW & LUTZ.
Bedford, Feb. 1, 1867.-3t.


S. T.—1860.—X.—The amount of Plantatin Bitters sold in one year is something startling They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is ot of the institutions of New York. It is said the Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters SELL as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.
**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalng. myself very severely—one hand almost to a cre The torture was unbearable. * * The Mexided Mustang Liniment relieved the pain alwost isp. mediately. It healed rapidly, and left very lican scar. CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad St. Philaim-

This is merely a sample of what the Mustatti Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the *private* stamp of DEMAS BARNES & Co., New York.
**aratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists.

AQUE DE MAGNOLIA.—The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin, is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.
**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.
E. THOMAS LYON, Chemist, N. Y.
**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggist

WHAT DID IT?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months n New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marbla smoothness; and instead of 22, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.
**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists

Heimstreet's inimitble Hair Coloring has been itily growing in favor for over twenty years. sd acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the nair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the Hair. Heimstreet's *is not a dye*, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1 Sold by all dealers.
**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists

LYON'S EXTRACT OF PURE JAMAICA GINGER—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity make it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere at 50 cts. per bottle.
**Saratoga Spring Water**, sold by all druggists
July 20, 1866:cow:1y


STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Hopewell tp., on or about the 1st of December, 1866, a small red bull, with small white spots; no other marks; supposed to be about two years old in the Spring. The owner will please come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away; otherwise he will be disposed of according to law. JAMES FINK.
jan18:3t

BEDFORD COUNTY SS:

*The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Bedford county,* GREETING:—Whereas, Loretta Smith, by her next friend, Mary A. Bierly did prefer her petition to the President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, praying for the causes therein set forth, that she should be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with Aaron S. Smith. We, therefore, command you, as we have heretofore commanded you, that you, the said Aaron S. Smith, setting aside all other business and excuse whatsoever, be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Bedford, on the second Monday, 11th day of February next, to answer the petition or libel of the said Lotta Smith and show cause why the said Lotta Smith, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, &c., agreeably to the act of assembly in such case made and provided; and hereof fail not.
Witness the Hon. Alex. King, Esquire, President of our said Court at Bedford, the 15th day of December, A. D. 1866.
O. E. SHANNON, Prot'y.
Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. jan18.

BEDFORD COUNTY, S. S:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of J. B. Cessna, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Martha Ritchey, late of Union tp., deceased, to wit: John C. Ritchey, Daniel B. Ritchey, of Amenon, Henry county, Illinois; Jacob Ritchey, (minor) of Wayne county, O; Mary wife of Michael Walter, Bedford county; Sarah Ritchey, Hannah Ritchey, Samuel B. Ritchey, the last three are minors and reside in Bedford co., and a husband, Ferdinand Ritchey, who has assigned his interest in the real estate to the said heirs, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the said Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November A. D. 1866.
O. E. SHANNON, Clk.
Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff.

BEDFORD COUNTY S. S:
At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 19th day of November, A. D. 1866, before the Judges of the said Court: On motion of John Mower, Esq., the Court grant a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Artemas Bennett, late of Southampton township, deceased, to wit: Lideah Bennett, widow of the said A. Bennett, dec'd; Abraham S. Bennett, of Allegheny county, Md.; Mary S., intermarried with Christopher Walter, residing in the State of Iowa; Charles S. Bennet, George Bennett, Daniel S. Bennett, Barbara, now dead, who was intermarried with John Leasure, and who has left issue, four children, viz: Jemima, Mary, Rebecca Ann and Atsey, Mary, intermarried with Thomas Beneure, Artemas S. Bennett, and Tasey Bennett, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Bedford, in and for the county of Bedford, on the 2d Monday, 11th day of February next, to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said deceased at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition and valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said county directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.
[L. S.] In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of the Court at Bedford, the 20th day of November, A. D. 1866.
O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.
Attest: ROBERT STECKMAN, Shff. jan18

SHERIFF SALE.

By virtue of a writ of vend. exponas and fieri facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on SATURDAY, the 9th day of February A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following real estate, to wit:
One tract of land situate in Liberty tp., Bedford county, Penn'a., all the defendant's right, title, and interest, in and to a tract of land containing one hundred and fifty acres, about fifty acres cleared and under fence; having thereon erected a good two story Log House, with kitchen attached, spring house, barn, cooper shop, and other out buildings, thereon. Also, two apple orchards thereon. Adjoining lands of Geo. Rhodes, William Little, Philip Gossler, and others, and taken in execution as the property of William S. Entriken.

ALSO, All the defendant's right title and interest in and to a tract of land containing one hundred and two acres more or less, about 50 acres cleared and under fence; having thereon erected a two story log house, spring house, dry house, bank barn and other out houses, and saw mill thereon erected, also, an apple orchard of choice fruit thereon, adjoining lands of George Reads, Wm. Fluck, Wm Little, and others, and taken in execution as the property of Wm. S. Entriken.

ALSO, All the defendant's right, title and interest in and to a tract of land situate in Union township, Bedford county, containing about 400 acres more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house and log barn thereon; adjoining lands of Christian Briggle, Mathew Moreheard, and others.

ALSO, All defendant's interest in and too a tract of land, containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story and a half log dwelling house thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Stiffler, Samuel Archer, and others.

ALSO, All the defendant's interest in and to a tract of land containing 200 acres, more or less, about 10 acres cleared and partly under fence with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected; adjoining lands of George Nisely, David Lewis, dec'd, and others.

ALSO, All defendent's interest in and to a tract of land containing about 200 acres, more or less, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House and Bank Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Boyer, Samuel Walters and others, and seized and taken in execution as property of David C McCormick.
ROBERT STECKMAN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's office, Jan. 18, 1867.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.
All persons interested are hereby notified that the following named accountants, have filed their accounts in the Register's Office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday the 12th day of February next, at the Court House, in Bedford, for confirmation:

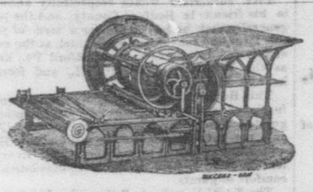
1. The administration account of James M. Smith, Administrator of the estate of William Saylor, late of St. Clair township, Bedford county, dec'd.
2. The account of Josiah Imler, Executor of the last Will and Testament of Jackson Dibert, late of West Providence township, Bedford co., Penn'a, dec'd.
3. The Administration account of Duncan McVicker, administrator of the estate of John Culp, late of Schellsburg, deceased.
4. The account of Thomas Oldham, administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Corle, late of the County of Randolph, State of Indiana, dec'd.
5. The account of Thomas Oldham, Esq., administrator of the estate of Eve King, late of Union tp., dec'd.
6. The final account of John S. Stuckey, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Samuel S., Stuckey, late of the township of Napier, in the county of Bedford, dec'd.
7. The final account of Asa S. Stuckey, one of the Executors of the Last Will and Testament of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, county of Bedford, deceased.
8. The account of Samuel Shafer, administrator of the estate of David Lewis, late of Union tp., Bedford county, dec'd.
8. The account of Bernard O'Neal, administrator of the estate of John Hamilton, late of Southampton tp., deceased.
10. The account of Martin L. Hetrick, Esq., administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights, and credits which were of David H. Stuckey, late of Colerain tp., Bedford co., Pa., deceased.
11. The first account of George Smith and Jacob Law, administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Paul Rhodes, late of Middle Woodberry township, Bedford co., Pa., Yeoman, deceased.
12. The account of David B. Kochendarfer, one of the Executors of the Last Will, &c. of Christian Kochendarfer, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.
13. Account of George W. Cessna, one of the Executors of the last will and testament of Wm. Cessna, late of Colerain township, dec'd.
14. The account of Levi Otto, administrator of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits which were of Adam Otto, late of Napier tp., Beaford co., yeoman, dec'd.
16. The Final account of Isaac F. Grove and Sarah A. Grove, administrators of the estate of Jesse Grove, late of Bloody Run Borough, dec'd.
O. E. SHANNON, Register.
Jan. 14, 1867.

COURT PROCLAMATON.

*To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting:*

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and the seal of the Hon ALEXANDER KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in

# Bedford Inquirer.



BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, FEB. 8 1867.


☞ A small child of Andrew College, of Woodberry, Pa., was burned to death a week or two back. Its mother had left the room for a a few minutes, and on her return found the child lying near the door with its clothes burned to cinder.

THE AMERICAN EDUCATION MONTHLY for February comes to us later than usual. We note its contents as follows :—Oceanic Phenomena, No 11, John Boyd, Isometric Drawing, How Children are Badly Taught to Sing, The master's Holiday, Grammar Gone Mad, Editorial articles, Correspondence, Educational intelligence, Review of current publications, &c. J. W. Schermerhorn & Co., 430 Browne Street, New York.

☞ We are requested to announce that Major J. F. Fracauff, of Hollidaysburg, Blair county, is General Agent for the State of Pennsylvania for the WORLD MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK to whom applications for Insurance, further information and persons desiring Local Agencies, should be addressed. The special features of this company are as follows :

Mutual premiums lower than those of a majority of the Life Insurance Companies in the United States. Non-participating premiums lower than those charged by any Company in the World. Dividends increase annually after two years, with the age of the Policy. Losses paid in thirty days after due notice and proof of death. Thirty days' grace allowed in the payment of premiums.

☞ List of letter remaining in the Post Office at Bedford Pa., Feb. 1st, 1867 :

Austin Austran, David F. Boiser, T. C. Burr, W. Bartam, Francis Croyle, Henry Clor, John Calby, Michael Canon, R. Deremer, T. B. Duncan, John W. Davis, Miss Jennie Defibaugh, Mrs. H. E. English, Henry Eppleman, Valentine Frederick, Geo. A. Frazier, John Glenn, Mrs. Martha Hobel, R. E. & H. Hoopis, Daniel Hick, P. C. Howland, Melchia Hartzell, For Prettiest Lady, I. Moore, John H. Miller, Wm. McDonough, Sam'l. McMullin, Wm. F. Mowry, Joel Maynard, Benj. M. Peck, Era O. Peck, Miss Eliza Overacker, F. W. Radcliff, Norman Rodgers, James Sheeters, Geo. W. Shafer, John Serway, Col. J. P. Watson, A. Wright, Robert Washington, C. Wickersham.

*Foreign Letters.*—Nicholas Heffler, Joseph Ripper, Mrs. Grimes, James Hopkins.

WOMAN'S WORK IN THE CIVIL WAR, is the title of a work soon to be published by Zeigler, McCurdy & Co. It will be illustrated with numerous fine steel engravings, by Ritchie & Sartain, and will contain about seven hundred octavo pages, including sketches of nearly two hundred ladies, and brief notices of about four hundred others ; while a just tribute will be paid to the thousands of nameless heroines, who sacrificed so much to give aid and relief to our suffering soldiers. The book is prepared by Dr. L. P. Brockett, and Mrs. Mary C. Vaughan, with the sanction and approval of the United States Sanitary Commission, the Western Sanitary Commission and the Christian Commission, and will be one of standard authority and great interest. It will contain an introductory chapter by Dr. Bellows, late President of the Sanitary Commission. Published by Zeigler, McCurdy & Co., 501, Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and sold only by subscription. The most liberal inducements are offered to agents.

THE NEW NOVELIST.—The New York *Commercial Adeertiser* thus refers to an important and interesting literary event :

In this century of magazines, new authors are more and more likely to make their first bow to the public in a periodical than in a book. If the new writer's "serial" has attracted attention it is re-issued as a book, and if the writer should then prefer, he or she can afterwards easily find a publisher without the "serial" preliminary. Sometimes this first appearance is by several short productions instead of one long one. Henry Ward Beecher, for instance, is at present vigorously at work upon his first book. It is true that several volumes have been issued with his name upon their title pages ; but all these have been compilations of paragraphs, newspaper articles, sermons or lectures. Hawthorne, again, wrote many short magazine stories and sketches before venturing upon a story of book size.

Mrs. Rebecca Harding Davis, whose novel "Wating for the Verdict," begins in *The Galaxy*, for February 15th, has already made these introductory experiments. He powerful and vividly realistic stories of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "Margret Howth," in *The Atlantic*, attracted a great deal of attention. Indeed, those two papers alone placed her at once high among our writers of real-life romance.

A *real* new novel is a literary epoch. We earnestly hope "Waiting for the Verdict," will be such an one. The first few chapters—which we have seen in advance of publication—show plainly that the writer is devoting to this book the best of her thought, her knowledge of life, and her beliefs about humanity. It is moreover the first novel by an author of real power, in which the war or its principles become constituent forces. Unless the succeeding portions of the work fall below its beginning, it will apparently typify the new relations and conditions of the races of men in the United States during and since the Rebellion, with as much force, breadth, intensity and truth, as "Uncle Tom's Cabin" gave to the picture of things as they were before the war. Indeed, if the story fulfills its promise, *The Galaxy* will deserve fortnightly thanks for some time to come from the reading people of the country.

Mrs. Davis is at present residing in Philadelphia, but is, we believe, a native of Wheeling. Her career in print has not been very long, but there is good reason for believing that she will hold high rank among the remarkable array of powerful female writers of English romance of the present age.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW for January, Ticknor & Fields, Boston, with an unusually interesting table of contents has been for some time before us. The number opens with a paper on Capt. John Smith, and his connection with the early history of our country.

Emerging from the delightful region of romance and fiction, Capt. John Smith is one of the first personages whose adventures charm the mind of the school boy, when he comes to the solid and substantial ground of American history. Coming to our shores more than one hundred years after their discovery, he yet seems to belong to a more distant period than Columbus, because we read his story through a dimmer and more doubtful medium ; just as it requires an effort to reassure ourselves that the bright and clearly defined period of the Peloponnesian War, was more remote than that of the Crusades. Though sharing in the hardships and trials of the first colonists of a new world, his adventures associate him in the mind, with the paladins, who accompanied Richard to the Holy Land. Having exhausted the field of adveature in the old world, he came to gather fresh laurels among the savages peopling the forests of the new. Reading his own account of brilliant exploits, the mind becomes peculiarly receptive for any adventure, no matter how marvelous ; and his rescue by the queenly daughter of Powhatan, while charming us with its romance, excites no suspicion of its truth. His perilous escapes in Egypt, in Picardy, in France, his combats with the Turks in Styria, could only be crowned by a marvelous adventure in America; and many a school boy instead of doubting, flung away his satchel and rushed into the world to tread a like path of glory.

Across a gulf of two centuries and a half, teeming with mighty events that have changed the face of the continent, the historian has begun to disturb the faith which reposes so confidingly in the story of Capt. Smith and Pocahontas. This romantic event which has been accepted with such credulity by all the old chroniclers, is now subjected for the first time to the severest tests. In our very limited space, we can no more than mention briefly the grounds upon which the doubts rest, and leave it to the reader to pursue the interesting subject if he wishes, in the review which heads this notice. In 1608, the year following the capture of Captain Smith, not far from the Chickahominy river, he published in London, what he called a "True Relation." In this "Relation" there is not one word about Pocahontas. In 1624 after Pocahontas had married Rolfe, and had visited England, where Smith saw her, Capt. Smith published in London another work called the "General History," where the story of Pocahontas first makes its appearance. In the story published in 1608, he speaks of the exceeding good treatment he received from the savages. In 1624, he speaks of his cruel treatment, and of being guarded by thirty or forty tall fellows, when in 1608 it only required eight or ten. We prefer the narrative of 1608. In a "Discourse of Virginia" by Capt. Edgar Maria Wingfield, the first President of the Jamestown Colony, recently published, the capture of Capt. Smith is mentioned, but there is not the slightest allusion made to Pocahontas. Since Capt. Wingfield must have received his account from Smith himself, it is certain he would have mentioned Pocahontas, if he had heard of her. His narrative agrees with Smith's "True Relation" of 1608. Was the story of his rescue by Pocahontas then, an after-thought, a mere figment, of our hero's brain ?

In the light thrown upon the Pocohontas affair some of the earlier adventures of Capt. Smith wear the air of fiction. In his "autobiography" which has such an irrisistable charm for the school boy, he tells us some marvelous stories. At the siege of some town, Lord Tarbisha, for the diversion of the ladies, challenged any Christian Knight to single combat. The honor of meeting him was decided by lot, and fell upon Smith who cut off the head of the Turk in the presence of the ladies. A friend of the slain now challenged Smith, who decapitated him, and not until Capt. Smith had borne off the head of a third Turk, did the enemy acknowledge his superior prowess. Captured at length, Smith was sold to a pasha who made him a present to his beautiful mistress. The lady, (of course) fell in love with him, and not to provoke the jealousy of her lord, sent him to her brother, in a distant province. The brother was not long in discovering how affairs stood. Smith was stripped and beaten, and sent to work in the fields. One day his master approached him while at work, and Smith watching his opportunity, slew him, and fled. After wandering in the desert, he reached Muscovy, travelled through Russia and returned to his native land in time to join the Virginia adventurers. Whether his narrative be true or not, this hero of Chistendom is himself now sadly in need of a champion to rescue his memory from the clouds of suspicion which are beginning to envelop it.

The romantic story of Pocahontas has been read with more delight than any in our history, replete as it is with thrilling incidents. It has been made the subject of dramatic representation from its first appearance to the present day. We remember its presentation a good many years ago, along with some rocky mountain bears, catamounts and a woolly horse, under a canvass, in front of the "Rising Sun" ; one of our neighbors representing Pocahontas, and another brandishing Powhatan's war club, to the infinite amusement of the large boys and the terror of the small ones.

☞ The National Publishing Company, 507, Minor street, Philadelphia, have in press and will soon publish a work by Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, entitled, "A History of the Late War between the States—Tracing its Origin, Causes and Results." This work will be one of great interest to all who are desirous of seeing the great event of the age discussed from the Southern stand point, by one who long withstood the tide of rebellion and treason; and who, with almost prophetic vision, depictured so truthfully to the Southern people the terrible sufferings they would bring upon themselves and their country. However much it may differ from our own views on the subject, we feel assured that the question will be ably discussed, and that the work will be one of deep interest to the student of political history, as well as to the general reader.

The *Alleghanian*, lately published at Ebensburg, Pa., by Hon. A. A. Barker, has been revived by J. Todd Hutchison, Esq. It is a neat, spicy paper, and deserves the encouragement of the party in Cambria county.

## NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

THE cost of the Johnstown water works is estimated at $100,000. Ours will not cost half that sum.—*Hol. Register.*

ON Wednesday of last week, Mr. Jackson Null a very worthy and highly respected citizen of South Huntingdon township, Westmorland county was killed by a tree falling upon him which he was cutting down.

THE quarterly convention of the Independent Order of Good Templars of West Juniata District, will meet in Altoona on Wednesday February 20th. The convention is composed of four delegates from each Lodge of Good Templars in the District.

FIRE.—We are pained to learn that the dwelling house of Daniel Withrow at Morgan's Factory in Jenner Township, was consumed by fire last week. Mr. Withrow lost all his effects, including $1,500 of Government Securties. No insurance.—*Somerset Herald.*

THE house of Dr. Wm. Jack, of Jacksonville, Indiana county, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sabbath morning last a week. The contents of the house were saved but the building was destroyed. The fire is said to have resulted from a defective flue. Loss about $2,000.

THE trial of Mrs. Lena Miller, for the murder of her husband, Xavier Miller, in July, 1866, in Clearfield county, in this State, was concluded on the 23d ult., and the case given to the jury. After a brief absence, the jury found a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The Hollidaysburg *Leader* of 26th inst. says that a man named Wilt, his wife, and three children, were frozen to death in their house, about four miles distant from Lily's, Cambria county some days ago. They were snowed up by the storm and perished from the extreme cold.

PARDONED.—Norval Hawk and the three Burkholders were pardoned by Governor Curtin just previous to his retirement from office. Hawk and the Burkholders, it will be recollected, were convicted about a year agoin the court of Blair county of the larceny of a large quantity of all kinds of goods from the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company at Altoona, and were sentenced for a number of years to the penitentiary.

EIGHT panthers were killed in Centre county within one week—four by the Hall brothers of Unionville, near that place; three in the mountains back of Port Matilda, and one near Mechanicsville. Aaron and John Hall recently shot thirteen deer in seven days; and it is said that Aaron alone has killed between forty and fifty during the past season.

THE Hollidaysburg *Register* says: We are pleased to state that the $40,000 water loan has all been taken and the pipes have been contracted for. As soon as the spring opens, the work will be commenced and pushed with vigor. So that by early fall we hope to have the pure mountain water of Roaring Run coursing through the streets, giving health and happiness to the people.

PUFFS.—An exchange says : There is no method of advertising better calculated to build up a business and bring it before the public eye, than that of puffing, and yet the editor is expected to puff everybody, and everything generally.

Now my dear sir, do you imagine that a cigar or two pays him for his time, trouble and expense? Nary time. The editor can't buy a bundle of paper or a load of coal in that way, and yet if you happen to get a dollar's worth of printing done, you expect him to throw in ten or fifteen dollar's worth of puffs. Why, sir, it don't pay for the wear and tear of conscience, not mentioning rent and other expenses.

PUT TO JAIL.—A man about 40 years of age going by the name of Charles Smith was put to Jail last week for horse stealing.

He stole out of the stable a mare belonging to Henry Metzler, who lives about a mile south of this place. This was on the night of the 23d of January, after riding about three miles to Solomon Snyder's, he left the Metzler mare, and took Mr. Snyder's mare, carefully placing the first animal in the stall from which he took the second. Either uncertain how to proceed, or to mislead any pursuit that would be made, he rode several miles further west to Walter's School House, as his track in the snow plainly indicated. He there turned and retraced his steps repassing Metzlers, and coming through town, went down the Bedford turnpike.

He was captured with the mare at McIlvain's hotel, west of McConnellsburg, on the night of the 24th ; by Mr. Jonathan Schrock, to whom Mr. Snyder promptly paid the reward of $50.

Smith is a Kentuckian who has been living, as he alleges, in Eastern Pennsylvania. We learn he admits the crime.—*Somerset Herald.*

☞ THE Johnstown *Tribune* says: On Wednesday afternoon last, during the brief absence from her residence of Mrs. George Statler, of the Fifth ward a colored servant woman in the family, named Mrs. Emily Howard, who had been left in charge of the two youngest children, conveyed to the house of a colored neighbor several articles of Mrs. Statler's wearing apparel, including a crape shawl and silk dress, and then poured coal oil upon the best bed in the house and set fire to it! She also fired a lot of clothing hanging against the wall of the room. Having done this she raised an alarm of "fire." The neighbors rushed in, but not in time to prevent the feather bed, clothing, carpet, blinds, Mr. Statler's best cloth suit, a number of dresses, of value, several oil paintings and other articles from being consumed. Had the alarm been delayed a few minutes the whole house, which is partly occupied by Alexander Kennedy, would have been burnt, with probably, Mr. Statler's two little children. Mr. Statler informs us that Mrs. Howard, who hails from Pittsburgh has been in his employ for some time and was regarded by him and wife as a faithful domestic. Hence the confidence reposed in her.

ON Wednesday, the 30th, the trial of John Jones for the killing of Milton Stevens, in November, commenced. The trial was concluded on Thursday. The examination of the witnesses occupied only half a day but the argument of counsel and the charge of the Court consumed the balance of the time. The defense made was the non-age of Jones, he being only 13 years and 8 months old. Stevens was a few years older. The killing was done with a piece of iron thrown by Jones in apprehension of injury from Stevens, induced by the threat of Stevens to whip him for charging him (Stevens) with the larceny of some brass. Our readers will recollect that this homicide took place in November last, at the rolling mill of B. M. Johnson & Co., in this place. Messrs. Landis and Keatley conducted the case on the part of the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Blair and Calvin for the prisoner. The jury rendered a verdict of *not guilty*. The circumstances of this case are such as should be a standing warning to all boys. There was no evidence that Jones intended to kill Stevens, but the use of a dangerous weapon resulted in the death of the unfortunate boy, and should be a caution to others under provocation.—*Hollidaysburg Leader.*


**WASHINGTON HOTEL AT PRIVATE SALE.**—The Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, now in the occupancy of Isaac F. Grove, is offered at private sale. This is by far the best hotel property in the town, and affords a rare opportunity to secure one of the best locations in the country. Apply to MICHAEL LUTZ, proprietor, or to
DURBORROW & LUTZ,
Feb. 1, 1867:3m Bedford, Pa.

NOTICE.
The Books, Notes and Accounts of K. Oppenheimer, for the use of Samuel Sterne, are in the hands of the subscriber for collection. All persons knowing themselves indebted to these parties will make payment on or before the first of March next. A. H. HULL.
February 1, 1867.3t


## MARRIED

On the 29th ult., at the residence of the bride's father, in Buena Vista, Pa., by Rev. B. H. Hunt, Mr. A. THOMPSON BURNS to Miss ELLEN KEYSER, both of Juniata tp., Bedford co., Pa.

The happy couple have the printers' thanks for a liberal supply of wedding cake. May their cup of joy not only ever be full, but pressed down, shaken together and running over.

At the residence of John Adams, in Monroe tp., Jan. 27th, by Rev. B. A. Cooper, Mr. LEVI B. MANGUS to Miss ALICE A. WAGNER, both of Somerset co., Pa.

Also, by the same, at his residence in Clearville, Jan. 31st, Mr. REYNOLDS ROBINSON to Miss MARY J. FORNER, both of Southampton township.

On the 31st inst., by the Rev. G. C. Probst, Mr. JOSEPH H. SPARKS and Miss MARY A. BUSSARD, both of West Providence tp.

On the 31st ult., at the residence of the subscriber, by A. H. Hull, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH WEYANDT, to Miss SARAH BLOOM all of Union township, Bedford county, Pa.

On the 17th of January, at Bedford, by H. Nicodemus, Esq., Mr. JOHN DUNN, and Miss RACHEL SLEIGHTER of Monroe township.

On the 31st of January, at Bedford, by H. Nicodemus, Esq., Mr. Ezekiel Cook and Miss ANGELINE FISHER of Harrison township.

On the 31st ult., by Rev. A. R. Kremer, Mr. WM. LECHRON, to Miss SABINA HOOVER, both of South Woodberry township.

In Huntingdon, at the residence of Hon. J. R. Coffroth, January 22, 1867, by the Rev. W. C. Smith, WM. H. TRAMMELL, Esq., Attorney and Counseller at Law, and Miss LAURA F. COFFROTH, youngest sister of Mr. Coffroth.

On the 24th ult., by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. JOHN HOLDERBAUM and Miss SUSAN, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph H. Diehl, all of Friends Cove, this county.

## DIED

In Friends Cove, December 24, 1866, MARY VIRGINIA, daughter of Mr. Emanuel O'Neal, aged 8 years, 1 month, and 26 days.

Near Schellsburg, Jan. 7th, Miss MARY E. ALLISON, daughter of the late James Allison, Esq. Her disease was typhoid fever.

For a number of years she had been a teacher in the public schools of this and Somerset county. Wherever she taught she won the love and confidence of her patrons. For a year or so she was employed as Operator by the U. S. Telegraph Co., which position she filled with credit to herself and satisfaction to her employers. Finding her nervous system greatly impaired, she yielded to the entreaties of friends and returned to her home and shortly after resumed her former occupation —that of teaching. She loved the society of children, and ever strove to inculcate principles of virtue and morality in their young minds.

Disease attacked her in the school room in the midst of her duties; she was taken home and all that love and friends could accomplish was done but all in vain. Death to her presented no terrors, her implicit faith and confidence robbed him of his sting. She spoke calmly of her approaching end, and made some arrangements regarding her funeral, disposed of some *souvenirs* etc., and sent messages to absent friends.

In her death a widowed mother has lost an affectionate daughter, three brothers and one sister a loving and self-sacrificing sister.


**The Great Acclimating Tonic.**

Wherever Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the celebrated American prevention of Climatic Diseases, have been introduced into unhealthy regions, their effects in sustaining the health, vigor and animal spirits of those whose pursuits subjected them to extraordinary risks from exposure and privation, have been wonderful. In the Army the superiority of this article over every other invigorating and alterative medicine has become so manifest where used, that it is relied upon, exclusively, as a protection against Billious Fever, Fever and Ague, and Bowel complaints of every kind. The soldiers say it is the *only* stimulent which produces and keeps up a healthy habit of body in unwholesome locations. For the unacclimated pioneer and settler it is the most reliable of all safeguards against sickness. Throughout the United States it is considered the most healthful and agreeable of all tonics, and altogether unequaled as a remedy for Dyspepsia. The medicinal ingredients are all vegetable, and are held in solution by the most wholesome stimulant known—the Essence of Rye. "Hostetter's Bitters" are manufactured at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and no less than 50,000 dozen bottles are sold annually by druggists.

Feb. 1:1m.

**Consumption Curable by Dr. Schenck's Medicines.**

To cure consumption, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the stomach and liver must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which by there medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. Schenck's Mandrake Bill's cleanse the stomach of all billious or mucous accumulations; and by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup is nutritious as well as medicinal, and by using the three remedies all impurities are expelled from the system, and good wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.


PETIT JURORS drawn for special term, 3rd Monday, 18th day of January, A. D. 1867:

| | |
|---|---|
| M A Hunter, | Jacob Sliger, |
| Joseph Beegle, | Daniel Sparks, |
| B F Edwards, | John Turner, |
| William Kiser, | John F Blymyer, |
| John A Cessna, | Ephriam Mentzer, |
| Peter Kegg, | Henry Smith, |
| Joseph Gates, | Richard Sullivan, |
| Samuel Barket, | Alvah Williams, |
| Nathan Crisman, | John B Hardman, |
| John Harris, | George Hoenstine, |
| Wm R Weimer, | John M'Daniel, |
| M V Zeth, | John G Ake, |
| Joseph Imler, | David S Brumbaugh, |
| Henry Bolinger, | Aaron Mountain, |
| Shannon Kennedy, | James L Prince, |
| J. A. J. Pierson, | Joseph Ritchey of Dan, |
| Morris Walker, | Laban Johnson, |
| Elisha Smith, | Andrew Crisman, |
| Isaac Eversole, | Philip Bassler. |

Drawn and certified at Bedford, this 9th day of January, A. D. 1867.
ISAAC KENSINGER,
WILLIAM KIRK,
Jury Commissioners.
ATTEST : JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.
Feb. 8.


**50** TONS PLASTER FOR SALE AT "CRYSTAL STEAM MILLS," Bedford, Pa., at lowest market rates. "The Crystal Steam Mills" being now in full operation, we are prepared to do all kinds of "Grist work," and to furnish all kinds of good Flour and feed, at short notice. Rye, Corn, Buckwheat, &c., ground on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Grists delivered in town, with dispatch. Having spared no expense in the erection of these Mills, we are determined to try to please, and solicit a SHARE of public patronage.
JOHN G. & WM. HARTLEY.
N. B. The highest market price paid for grain of all kinds. Feb 8, 3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
*Estate of Samuel Snyder, deceased.*
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Samuel Snyder, late of Middle Woodberry township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified and required to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to present them for immediate settlement.
ISAAC L. SNYDER, Adm'r.
January 25, 1867:6t


## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AUDITORS OF BEDFORD COUNTY.

GEORGE MARDORFF, Esq., Treasurer of Bedford county, in account with said county, from Jan. 4, A. D. 1866, to Jan. 9, A. D. 1867.

| TREASURER, | | Dr. |
|---|---|---|
| To amount received from James B. Farquhar, Esq., late treasurer, as per receipts exhibited, | | $8,298 24 |
| To amount of tax received from collectors: | | |
| Jacob A Nicodemus, Woodberry M. | 1858 | 152 84 |
| R D Barclay, Bedford borough | 1861 | 25 00 |
| T M Lynch, Bedford borough | 1862 | 76 91 |
| William Phillips, Bedford twp., | do | 47 19 |
| Philip Hardman, Cumb. Valley | do | 5 10 |
| J R Durborrow, Woodberry M | do | 232 20 |
| Jacob Fetter, Bedford township | 1863 | 561 11 |
| U H Akers, Bedford borough | 1864 | 367 72 |
| Samuel Bender, Bloody Run | do | 50 00 |
| William Stuckey, Monroe | do | 114 70 |
| Joseph Fisher, Providence W. | do | 58 84 |
| Samuel Beckley, St. Clair | do | 65 52 |
| George Beegle, Union | do | 73 67 |
| E F Kerr, Bedford borough | 1865 | 532 10 |
| Henry Beegle, Union | do | 1366 82 |
| John C Figard, Broad Top, | do | 639 77 |
| John C Black, Bloody Run | do | 115 00 |
| Jacob Bowser, Colerain. | do | 666 82 |
| Arch. Blair, Cumberland Valley, | do | 425 00 |
| Henry Wertz, Harrison, | do | 135 16 |
| George Gardill, Juniata | do | 258 63 |
| Michael Carpenter, Londonderry, | do | 127 00 |
| Samuel Harvey, Liberty, | do | 83 58 |
| Phillip Snyder, Monroe, | do | 19 64 |
| David H Bowser, Napier | do | 519 02 |
| P M Barton, Providence E. | do | 239 37 |
| George Baughman, Providence W. | do | 55 53 |
| Solomon Shrader, St. Clair | do | 569 56 |
| Westley Perdew, Southampton | do | 172 91 |
| N N Koons, Snake Spring | do | 113 44 |
| Daniel Horn, Schellsburg | do | 100 00 |
| Adolphus Ake, Union | do | 566 05 |
| Solomon Barley, Woodberay M | do | 737 29 |
| Samuel Crissman, Woodberry S. | do | 1221 73 |
| John C Figard, Broad Top | 1866 | 783 84 |
| Jeremiah Thompson, Bloody Run, | do | 200 00 |
| Henry Hite, Cumberland Valley | do | 350 00 |
| Jacob Bowser, Colerain, | do | 200 00 |
| A W Shoemaker, Harrison | do | 185 00 |
| James Fink, Hopewell | do | 282 00 |
| Henry Horn, Juniata | do | 150 00 |
| Jacob Evans, Londonderry, | do | 300 00 |
| John McLain, Liberty, | do | 60 00 |
| Jacob Fletcher, Monroe | do | 715 00 |
| Henry Egolf, Napier, | do | 347 00 |
| Uriah Mclott, Providence E. | do | 105 00 |
| John Kinsey, Schellsburg, | do | 57 00 |
| Moses Tewell, Southampton, | do | 249 00 |
| Solomon Barley, Woodberry M. | do | 362 11 |
| To amount received from Hucksters for Hucksters' license | | 210 00 |
| To money advanced from citizens of Napier and Harrison twps. on bridge | | 800 00 |
| To money received from sales of estrays | | 31 67 |
| To money received on Treasurer's deeds | | 26 00 |
| To money received on lath sold at Court House | | 2 75 |
| To costs in Commonw'h v. S Amick et.al | | 32 30 |
| To amount received on sale of unseated lands, | | 790 82 |
| To amount received on bounty fund, | | 56 40 |
| To sundry refunding checks | | 331 20 |
| Total charges, | | $25,351 91 |

| TREASURER, | | Cr. |
|---|---|---|
| On sundry checks drawn by the Commissioners, as follows, viz: | | |
| Paid Petit Jurors, February term, | | $452 34 |
| Grand Jurors, do do | | 171 10 |
| Petit Jurors, special court | | 449 90 |
| Petit Jurors, September term | | 336 88 |
| Grand Jurors do do | | 142 10 |
| Petit Jurors, November do | | 383 25 |
| Grand Jurors do do | | 142 39 |
| Petit Jurors May do | | 261 73 |
| Grand Jurors do do | | 127 59 |
| Fox and wild cat scalps | | 327 53 |
| Isaac Kensinger, Jury Commissioner, | | 48 00 |
| William Kirk, do do | | 48 00 |
| J G Fisher, clerk do do | | 24 00 |
| Tip-staves | | 199 83 |
| Talesmen | | 99 22 |
| Court-crier | | 48 00 |
| Assessors making assessment returns | | 265 61 |
| Constable's returns | | 365 73 |
| George Roades, Commissioner's salary | | 238 00 |
| Michael Wertz, do do | | 141 00 |
| Michael Ritchey do do | | 124 00 |
| David Howsare do do | | 16 00 |
| J G Fisher clerk to do | | 250 00 |
| J Aldstadt, Sheriff, boarding prisoners, | | 1187 72 |
| do conveying prisoners to Western Penitentiary, | | 692 00 |
| do costs on comm'h cases | | 78 98 |
| do costs in commonwealth vs. John Hammond, | | 201 86 |
| do costs in commonw'lth vs. John Stokenius | | 25 51 |
| Metropolitan Insurance company | | 90 50 |
| John Harris arresting Walker alias Romdolf | | 20 00 |
| Expenses of Spring election | | 241 94 |
| do October election | | 414 42 |
| Charles Merwine, services as janitor, &c. | | 72 50 |
| Jno C Figard, money over paid on State tax | | 110 53 |
| Rupp, Shannon & Co, chairs for court House | | 128 64 |
| Jeremiah Thompson, repairing bridge at Bloody Run | | 200 00 |
| Jacob Lingenfelter, hauling stone, &c. for same | | 50 00 |
| O E Shannon, Esq., fees as Prothonotary | | 150 00 |
| G Blymyer & Son, bill of oils, paints, &c. | | 300 29 |
| B McC Blymyer & co., bill of goods | | 29 65 |
| W G Ferry, dockets for Prothonotary's office | | 51 00 |
| Meyers & Mengel, advertising and blank printing | | 681 50 |
| Durborrow & Lutz, advertizing | | 562 20 |
| Dr John Compher, attendance on prisoners at jail | | 6 00 |
| Expenses of road views | | 232 00 |
| do bridge do | | 26 96 |
| do do sales | | 17 35 |
| John and Joshua Mower, work done in repairing court house | | 164 20 |
| B W Garretson, building bridge at Egolf's | | 959 00 |
| John G Fisher, making out and distributing duplicates, attending bridge sales, and money paid for work at court house | | 71 00 |
| William Beegle, bounty and interest | | 29 67 |
| A B Cramer, bill of goods | | 25 58 |
| Matting for court house, chandeliers, &c. | | 150 33 |
| B W Garretson, lumber for court house | | 11 94 |
| Wm Troutman, painting court house | | 245 00 |
| Bounty paid to soldiers under act of 1863, | | 335 39 |
| S L Russell, overpaid on unseated lands, | | 112 84 |
| Money overpaid on duplicates for which treasurer is charged | | 224 53 |
| James B Farquhar, money overpaid on militia fund | | 499 75 |
| Henry Nicodemus, costs on commonwealth cases, | | 35 51 |
| Geo. Mardorff, money paid for slate roof | | 545 08 |
| John Sill, interest on note | | 60 00 |
| Geo W Gibbony, bridge at Stonerstown | | 500 00 |
| J W Tate, money wrongly paid on deed | | 44 53 |
| Revenue stamps and postage for commissioner's office | | 46 43 |
| S L Russell, services at Harrisburg, | | 40 00 |
| Wood and coal for public buildings | | 180 98 |
| Henry Nicodemus, money wrongly paid on treasurer's deed | | 32 37 |
| Stationery for commissioner's office | | 40 31 |
| John Aldstadt, bill of goods for jail | | 160 93 |
| Tobias Boor, building bridge in Cumberland Valley | | 200 00 |
| Jacob A Sleck and Adam Dichl, coal and wood for jail | | 109 90 |
| Costs paid to Justices and constables in commonwealth cases | | 127 19 |
| George Mardorff, advertising unseated lands | | 41 00 |
| Wm Hartley, oils, paints, nails, &c. | | 446 39 |
| George Blackburn, building bridge at Statler's | | 630 36 |
| Lath, lime, and hauling sand for court house | | 58 20 |
| John Aldstadt, costs in commonwealth cases | | 1093 92 |
| John Aldstadt, costs in commonwealth vs. Wertz & May | | 44 58 |
| R Lee, book case and chairs for court house | | 32 80 |
| Williams, Orne & co, window shades and carpet | | 138 47 |
| Henry Nicodemus, examining dockets and swearing assessors | | 42 50 |
| Castleton Ake, building bridge at Mowry's, | | 1105 00 |
| Simon Nycum, plank on bridge in East Providence tp. | | 18 90 |
| Hartley & Metzgar, freight on slate | | 81 00 |
| Lumber for repairing court house | | 72 12 |
| Matthew Spidle, painting court house, | | 208 12 |
| Isaac Mengel, freight on chairs, | | 22 20 |
| Daniel Miller, plastering court house | | 105 25 |
| Work in repairing, roofing and whitewashing court house, | | 162 80 |
| Jacob Sender, hobbling prisoners | | 44 00 |
| Isaac Mengel, meals furnished jurors | | 8 00 |
| O E Shannon, for having dockets bound in Prothonotary's office, | | 20 00 |
| Philip Little, hauling slate from Mount Dallas, | | 30 04 |
| Advertising horse thieves | | 286 70 |
| Mary Norris, scrubbing offices in court house, | | 36 50 |
| William Keyser, bridge order, | | 500 00 |
| James H Moorhead, repairing bridge at Wisegarver's | | 95 00 |
| Harry Drollinger, Hopewell bridge | | 51 10 |
| George Mardorff, treasurer's deed to commissioners | | 51 37 |
| Conrad Yeaster, building bridge at Shawnee Run | | 80 00 |
| Special election in Saxton borough | | 10 50 |
| David Brown, on Blackburn's order, | | 10 80 |
| Michael Reed, Esq., bridge plans | | 6 00 |
| O E Shannon, fees as prothonotary | | 120 00 |
| Treasurer's salary, | | 300 00 |
| Revenue stamps and postage | | 30 00 |
| Allowance on old account | | 10 00 |
| Expenses on sales of unseated lands | | 40 00 |
| Bank note detector | | 1 50 |
| Certified copy of huckster's law | | 1 50 |
| Huckster's blanks | | 7 00 |
| Auditors and clerk | | 100 00 |
| Chas Merwine, attending auditors | | 6 00 |
| Total credits, | | $21,247 66 |
| Charges, | | $25,351 91 |
| Credits, | | 21,247 56 |
| Balance in county treasury, | | $4,104 25 |

*Moneys due and owing to Bedford County from Collectors, and others, for 1866 and previous years.*

| *From Collectors:* | *County:* | *State:* |
|---|---|---|
| J A Osborn, Broad Top, 1857, | 166 69 | 76 01 |
| L Evans, do do 1858, | 289 67 | 230 46 |
| J C Morgart, C. Valley, do | 89 23 | 100 00 |
| Aaron Reed, Woodberry S. 1863, | 750 40 | |
| Sam'l Beckley, St Clair, 1864, | 94 00 | 7 50 |
| S M Bender, Bloody Run, 1864, | 25 00 | |
| J C Black, do do 1865, | | 23 84 |
| Arch Blair, C. Valley, do | 174 00 | 64 98 |
| Henry Wertz, Harrison, do | 138 41 | |
| W. Perdew, Southampton, do | 368 41 | 67 20 |
| S Crissman, Woodberry S, do | 10 16 | |
| E F Kerr, Bedford borough 1866, | 1064 19 | 163 02 |
| Hen. Moses, Bedford tp., do | 1793 68 | 230 00 |
| J C Figart, Broad Top, do | 1264 79 | 163 24 |
| J Thompson, Bloody Run, do | 177 70 | 43 36 |
| Jacob Bowser, Colerain, do | 935 00 | 557 06 |
| Henry Hite, C. Valley, do | 750 11 | 134 71 |
| A W Shoemaker, Harrison, do | 295 39 | 42 91 |
| James Fink, Hopewell, do | 300 22 | 25 94 |
| Jacob Evans, Londonderry, do | 491 03 | 79 12 |
| John McLain, Liberty, do | 462 66 | 43 16 |
| Jacob Fletcher, Monroe, do | 128 82 | 54 17 |
| Henry Egolf, Napier, do | 826 43 | 112 49 |
| U Mellott, Providence E. do | 485 17 | 31 22 |
| J H H Sparks, do. W. do | 465 81 | 224 81 |
| John Kemery, Schellsburg, do | 184 87 | 42 98 |
| W Grisinger, Snake Spring, do | 718 26 | 167 53 |
| M Tewell, Southampton, do | 414 35 | 67 61 |
| Henry F Smith, St. Clair, do | 1377 92 | 51 72 |
| Henry Corle, Union, do | 959 97 | 227 17 |
| Sol. Barley, Woodberry M. do | 1741 95 | 179 76 |
| M Brumbaugh, do S. do | 1848 16 | 291 98 |
| To amount due from former treasurers: | | |
| A J Sansom, late treasurer, | 100 00 | |
| J B Farquhar, do | 927 82 | |
| Jacob D Fetter, mistake in acc't | 60 84 | |
| | $20,577.41 | $3,991.29 |

# Farm, Garden & Household.

## SHALL I SELL MY LITTLE FARM?

Farmers and mechanics as well as professional men, with comfortable homes in the country, are constantly tempted by the idea of making more money, to abandon old friends, old associations, and old habits of life, and seek to better their condition by removal to the cities and large towns.

Passing by, for the present, the sacrifice of home feelings and enjoyments which every man of mature age surrenders whenever he changes his accustomed home, we will now look only at the financial side of the question, and see what a man on any New England farm, great or small, gives up when he leaves it and goes to dwell in the town or city. We are always complaining that we get nothing from our farms, and we fancy if we could only get somewhere where mony is more abundant, where wages are higher, where there is more going on, we shall have some chance to be rich, and live more independently.

Perhaps there has never been a time when, in this country, a farm, or even a field or garden, contributed so much to the independence of a family of moderate means as in these times of high prices. The reason is obvious. It is because all that we buy, whether rent, or fuel, or provisions, costs more than ever before, and all that we do by way of labor, produces a greater value in the crops we raise.

You say you get little or nothing from your farm. Let us consider the matter and see whether we do not underrate the profits of the homestead. In the first place, you get your rent, an item of which farmers hardly think. Go to any large town, and such a house as will be respectable for your family there as your present one is here, will cost you in rent some four hundred dollars. It may be newer and nicer than the old homestead, but it will be no more comfortable or convenient.

We say nothing of its being in some narrow, noisy street, where you do not know your nearest neighbor, and where you must hire watchers in case of sickness. That belongs to the sentimental side of the question, which to-day we leave out of sight.

Next, your farm gives you your fuel,—you don't know how much, for you never had occasion to measure it. A farmer's family of half a dozen persons consume yearly from ten to fifteen cords of wood at least. Less fuel would suffice in the city, with a liberal outlay for furnaces, patent stoves and heaters; but with coal at ten dollars a ton, a ton being equivalent to about one cord of the best of hard wood, when kindlings are paid for, another hundred dollars would be used up.

A cow or two affords the farmer all the butter and milk he can use for his family. A pound of butter a week for each member of the family is a fair estimate, and at fifty cents a pound we have for our family of six, three dollars a week or $150 a year, and if we add two wine quarts of milk daily, at the city price of ten cents, we have $78 more.

A small patch supplies you with potatoes, of which you require some thirty bushels, which will cost you at retail prices as many dollars, although if you want to sell them at your farm they will bring much less, there being two or three profits between the producer and the city consumer.

A few trees supply your apples, worth four or five dollars a barrel if you buy them. And any ordinary garden gives the family vegetables fresh in summer, which the city will not at any price.

The small matter of currants and raspberries, and strawberries, and pears and grapes, all become large matters when paid for in money. The fowls that give abundance of eggs, and a supply of poultry, for Thanksgiving and Christmas, seem of little account till reduced to a specie basis; and two or three porkers grow up with little cost, and in autumn are worth a hundred dollars almost before we know it, and thus our bills for pork and lard and fresh meat are easily balanced with the butcher.

In the country, everybody has a horse. We care little about driving, perhaps, but the boys and girls, at least the boys, ought to learn to ride and drive, and they do that and learn how to tend the horse and cow without going to an agricultural college. In the city or town, only men of wealth can afford to keep horses, and hiring them at stable prices is almost as expensive.

So, brother farmer, when you have got into your hired house, with never a wood-lot, nor a garden, nor a potato patch, nor a cow, nor a hen, you may also set it down that you can have no horse; and if you, however prosperous in money matters, do not sigh for the flesh-pots of the old homestead, come up to the FARMER office and tell us the other side of the story.—*New England Farmer.*

## CARE OF STOCK IN WINTER.

If a store animal receives food barely sufficient to keep up its animal heat, without gain or loss, it is manifest the owner is losing, daily, just the worth of the food consumed and the labor of tending, deducting the value of the manure. If the same animal diminishes in weight, the loss is the full worth of the food consumed, and, in the language of another, he can say,—to make an actual profit on the animal, he must increase in weight, so that the pounds of gain, together with the excrements, shall be worth more than enough, at current value, to pay for all food and the labor of tending: and the surplus thus obtained, is the actual profit. With milch cows, working horses and oxen, and breeding sheep, the case is different. They may yield their owner a profit in other ways, as in milk, labor or wool. The profit of a milch cow is the surplus value of her dairy products, increased by the value of her excrements, over and above the value of her food, and the labor of tending and manufacturing of the milk into butter and cheese. And the profits of the full grown ox, or horse, is the surplus of his labor and excrements over and above the value of his food and labor of tending; and the profit of the sheep is the surplus value of his wool, excrements, and lambs raised, over and above the worth of food and labor of tending.

Now, if the above items are correct, the farmer who allows his young stock to remain stationary at any time in the year, or just hold their own, is actually losing the full value of the food consumed, and the labor of tending, less the value of the manure. The milch cow which barely pays the expense of keeping and care, is a "dead head," yielding no profit. So of the ox, the horse or sheep. To make stock pay, in any of its departments, each animal must return an income in weight or size, or make some return that the calculating farmer may say they "pay." Some animals do not pay one farthing, and it cannot be done by the best of stock tending. Such should be laid out for crow bait; or, to serve a better purpose, placed in the compost heap; and there are many others that might yield a profit, but do not, and who is to blame? The owner, and him alone. Cold barns, a scanty supply of good food, and water obtained by a long walk, are too often the rule rather than the exception. Such cattle come from the barn in the Spring weighing less than when they went to it in the Fall. This subject of keeping stock through the Winter, is one of much importance; and those farmers who calculate to make stock raising *pay*, will see that such good care is taken of the animals through the Winter that they will gain in flesh and come out vigorous in the Spring. This is the only course that *pays.*—*The Farm and Fireside.*

# Humorous.

LOST! the button from a coat of paint.

DESIGNING men—Architects.

THE age which all girls desire to attain—Marri-age.

PUNCH'S advice how to kill time—shoot every day.

No wonder Job was so badly boiled; his wife kept him continually in hot water.

A BILLIOUS friend of ours, Mr. Quilp, assures us that a liver complaint is a dire disease.

THE pioneer, who was shot by an Indian through the crown of his hat, had an arrow escape.

IN the beginning woman consisted of a single rib. Now she's all ribs from her belt to the rim of her petticoats.

"I SAY, John, where did you get that rogue's hat?"

"Please, yer honor," said John, "it's an ould one o' yourn'n that the missus gave me yesterday."

AT a recent festival by the Sons of Temperance in Washington, a member objected to oxtail soup, because it was "whiskey."

DOUBTFUL.—"I do not say that man will steal," said a witness on a trial, "but if I was a chicken I'd roost high when he was around."

AN Irishman once observed that mile-stones were kind enough to answer your questions without giving you the trouble to ask them.

A PERSON inquired at one of the railroad stations what time the 7.45 train would start, and was told at a quarter to eight. "Bless me!" he exclaimed, "you are always changing the time on this line."

THERE is an old proverb that says that contentment is the true philosopher's stone. Brown says it's very likely, for nobody has ever found the one or the other.

WHEN a man marries a widow he is bound to give up smoking and chewing. If she gives up her weeds for him, he should give up the weed for her.

WHY is a thief your only true philosopher? Because he regards everything from an abstract point of view, is opposed to all notions of protection, and is open to conviction.

A MAN in Brooklin advertises: "Wanted a boarding place, where the terms are not moderate, and where none of the 'comforts of a home' are guaranteed, and in a pious family not preferred."

"THIRTEEN objections were once given by a young lady for declining a match—the first twelve being the suitors twelve children, and the thirteenth the suitor himself.

THERE is one advantage in being a blockhead, you are never attacked with low spirits or apoplexy. The moment a man can worry, he ceases to be a fool.

A TEACHER said to a little girl at school, "If a naughty girl should hurt you, like a good little girl, you would forgive her, wouldn't you?" "Yes marm," she replied, "if I couldn't catch her!"

A PRETTY Boston girl remarks—"if our Maker thought it wrong for Adam to live single, when there was not a woman on earth, how criminally guilty are the old bachelors, with the world full of pretty girls."

"Do you see that fellow lounging there doing nothing?" said Owen to Jenkins the other day. "How does he live? by his wits?" "Oh no he's a cannibal." "A cannibal!" "Yes a cannibal—he lives on other people."

A MAINE editor says he cannot imagine when editors have a leisure time, "unless it is after the ferryman carries us over the Styx—and then we have no doubt the fellow would besiege us for a puff of his boat."

IT is delicious to have a pretty girl open the front door and mistake you for her cousin; but still more delicious to have her remain deceived until she has kissed you twice, and hugged the buttons off your coat.

"WHAT is the reason that men never kiss each other, while the ladies waste a world of kisses on feminine faces?" said a foolish gent to a lively girl the other day. The young lady answered: "Because the men have something better to kiss, and the women haven't.

"I wish I had your head," said a lady one day, to a gentleman who had solved for her a knotty point.

"And I wish I had your heart," was the reply.

"Well," said she "since your head and my heart can agree, I don't see why they should not go into partnership."

AN old toper, who had attended the Polytechnic, where the learned professor caused several explosions to take place from gases produced from water, said, "You don't catch me putting much water into my liquor after this. I has no idea before that water was so dangerous, though I never liked to take much of it."

"WHAT do you know of the defendant, Mr. Thompson? Do you consider him a good musician?"

"On that point I wish to swear with great care. I do not wish to insinuate that Mr. Vonslope is not a good musician. Not at all. But I could not help observing (people will observe queer things at times) that after he commenced playing on the clarionet, a sawfiler, who lived next door, left home and has never since been heard of."


## THE TRIBUNE FOR 1867.

The *Tribune* enters upon the year 1867 more prosperous in business than ever before. The expediency of enlarging our pages—thus making the *Tribune* the largest and the cheapest newspaper in America—was doubted by many. We have found our account in it. The circulation of *The Tribune* is steadily increasing, and our advertising patronage has increased so much that it is more difficult to print our news than when we used a smaller sheet, and this difficulty we can only meet by frequently publishing supplementary pages.

The close of the war has imposed upon *The Tribune* the discussion of momentous and peculiar problems. We have met them as best we could, laboring with sincerity for Freedom, Social Progress, Political Equality, Impartial Suffrage—All Rights for All. A Republican President became the enemy of Republicanism, and we have been called upon to denounce and expose the treacheries of a degraded Administration. It was not without pain, certainly not without much thinking, that we made an issue with President Johnson. The people approved our course by returning their radical representatives to power. The elections of 1866—as important to the nation as Lee's surrender—make new duties. Reconstruction is now the duty of the country—political reconstruction—reconstruction in finances and tariffs. We are no longer pressed by war necessities, and we must amend our war experiments. The present condition of the currency is a grievous evil. Trade suffers; our manufacturing interests are in a precarious state. A dollar does not mean a dollar, but its fraction. It may be sixty cents, it may be ten. It is a sentiment, not a fact. When the laborer earns his dollar, he does not know whether he has one loaf of bread or ten. All business is feverish and unsettled. We think this can only be remedied by a wise and intrepid policy at Washington—by reducing the currency to the specie basis. Upon this we shall insist.

The necessity of Protection to Labor again presses upon us. We regret that on this most important measure the Republican party is divided. An honest but mischievous minority in the West, particularly, are endeavoring to create a policy which can only result in the prostration of American Industry—the degradation of Labor and the aggrandizement of English capitalists. During the many years of our work we have struggled against this interest. We believe Protection more necessary now than ever before, and we shall insist upon the broadest and wisest legislation for the Rights of Labor.

In the perplexing question of Reconstruction we see no reason to amend the policy which we have asserted since the close of the war. It then seemed to us that Emancipation of the Black should be followed by Suffrage for the Black. We did not see the wisdom of a policy of promiscuous hanging. We had too much blood in war to ask for blood in peace—even to gratify angry vengeance. It seemed important that the South should concede suffrage, and that the North should concede Amnesty. Some of our friends disapproved of this; but Congress has followed our advice. Amnesty has been approved by Congress—to a greater extent than we claimed in *The Tribune*. We have held that the men who starved captives in Rebel dungeons, who murdered surrendered prisoners, who violated the rules of war, and aided the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, should be tried and punished. Congress and the Administration have agreed that no punishment should be inflicted even upon men who are charged with these crimes, and the only measure looking like punishment is the amendment of disfranchisement from holding office, which is merely a sentimental and not a practical penalty. On the other hand, the passage of the Civil Rights Bill, the Freedman's Bureau Bill, and the Bill for Suffrage in the District of Columbia, show that reconstruction will not be consummated without suffrage and protection for the Blacks. The policy of *The Tribune* has been practically adopted by those who differed with us during the discussion. We never quarrel with friends who are impatient with us. We do them the justice of believing they go their way to what is right, just as we trust they will do us the justice of believing we go our way to what is right. We work for the same object, but perhaps in different ways. We have no higher aim than to secure peace to this nation, and to all nations—liberty, progress, happiness, virtue, and the universal brotherhood of man. And for this we shall continue to toil in our best way.

We have reorganized and strengthened every department of *The Tribune*. We have correspondents in every part of this country and in every country of the world; resident correspondents in every capital and commercial center of Europe and South America; special correspondents who follow important movements in all parts of the earth. This establishment costs a great deal of money, and to organize it we have invested many thousands of dollars. When we state that there are three hundred people directly or indirectly connected with the editorial department of the *Tribune*, charged in a greater or lesser degree, with writing for its columns and giving it news, and that for every item of news we pay money, the vast expense of our publication may be imagined. We intend to enlarge these facilities, and not only to gather news from all parts of the world, but to ask the most gifted men of other countries to write for our columns. With many of them we have already entered into negotiations which will result in giving to the readers of *The Tribune* a series of essays that, both for their intrinsic value and the fame of their illustrious authors, will long be memorable in the history of journalism. We postpone for the present a more definite announcement.

Friends of Impartial Justice and Progress! we greet you on the bright prospects before us. Friends of *The Tribune*! we appeal to those who believe that an increased circulation of *The Tribune* would conduce to the political, intellectual, and moral well-being of the Republic, to aid us in effecting such increase.

TERMS.

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|---|---|
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SOLD EVERYWHERE. TRY IT.

Nov. 16, 1865.-1yr.

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Nov 2, 1866

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Sudgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

## BRITISH PERIODICALS.

**London Quarterly Review** (Conservative.
**Edinburgh Review** (Whig.)
**Westminster Review** (Radical).
**North British Review** (Free-Church).

AND

**Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine** (Tory)

These foreign periodicals are regularly republished by us in the same style as heretofore. Those who know them and who have long subscribed to them, need no reminder; those whom the civil war of the last few years has deprived of their once welcome supply of the best periodical literature, will be glad to have them again within their reach; and those who may never have met them, will assuredly be well pleased to receive accredited reports of the progress of European science and literature.

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| | per annum |
|---|---|
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To enable those who may have claims upon the United States for moneys due deceased officers and soldiers on account of military services rendered, while in the regular or volunteer service, we publish the following order of payment:

FIRST.—If the deceased was *Married*, payment will be made: 1st, to the widow; 2d, if no widow, to his child or children (if minors, to a guardian.)

SECOND.—If he died *unmarried*: 1st, to the father; 2d, if the father is dead, to the mother; 3d, if both parents are dead, to the brothers and sisters, collectively; lastly, to the heirs general (to be distributed in accordance with the laws of the State in which the deceased had his domicile.)

In the number entitled to Bounty may be added the *pro rata* Bounty due soldiers discharged for wounds received in actual battle.

PENSIONS.

Under the Act of Congress, approved July 14th, 1862, pensions are granted to the following classes of persons:

1st. Invalids disabled since March 4th, 1861, in the military and naval service of the United States in the line of duty.

2d. Widows of officers, soldiers, or seamen, dying of wounds received or of disease contracted in the military or naval service as above.

3d. Children under sixteen years of age, of such deceased persons, if their be no widow surviving, or from the time of the widow's second marriage.

4th. Mothers (who have no husband living) of officers, soldiers, or seamen, deceased as aforesaid, provided the latter have left neither widow nor children under sixteen years of age; and provided also, that the mother was dependent, wholly or in part, upon the deceased for support.

5th. Sisters under sixteen years of age of such deceased persons, dependent on the latter, wholly or in part, for support; provided there are no rightful claimants of either of the last preceding classes.

Special attention given to CLAIMS FOR LOSS OF HORSES.

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Dec. 14:66:1yr

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D. W. CROUSE

WHOLESALE TOBACCONIST,

On Penn street a few doors west of the Court House, North side, Bedford, Pa., is now prepared to sell by wholesale all kinds of CIGARS. All orders promptly filled. Persons desiring anything in his line will do well to give him a call.

Bedford, Oct 20, '65.,

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

Nov 2, 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFCE.

Nov. 2, 1866.

CALL AND SEE our Stock of Stoves, Tinware, House-Furnishing Goods, &c.

B. Mc. BLYMYER & CO'S.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov. 2, 1866

GOOD NEWS FOR THE FARMERS!

THE following kinds of

**Threshing Machines,**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AT THE MACHINE SHOP OF

**P. H. SHIRES, BEDFORD, PA.**

The Celebrated RAILWAY, or TREAD-POWER Threshing Machines with all the latest and best improvements.

ONE AND TWO-HORSE POWERS.

The Two-horse Machine with two horses and four hands will thresh from 100 to 125 bushels of wheat or rye, and twice as much oats per day.

ONE-HORSE MACHINES

with three hands, will thresh from 50 to 75 bush per day.

Two and four-horse TUMBLING SHAFT Machines, also, four-horse STRAP MACHINES, STRAW SHAKERS of the most approved kind attached to all Machines.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

REPAIRING of all kinds of Machines done on the shortest notice.

☞ HORSES, PIG METAL, GRAIN and LUMBER taken in payment.

☞ Farmers' wanting Machines, will do well to give me a call.

PETER H. SHIRES,
*Proprietor and Manufac'r.*

ALSO, FOR SALE, THE

BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER!

The most perfect Machine in the world. Single Mowers or Combined Machines Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale. Farmers' in want of the BEST MACHINE of the kind now made, would do well to call and make arrangements to give their orders for Machines in time for mowing.

PETER H. SHIRES

MUSIC STORE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

B. M. GREENE has opened his Music Store, in Brown's new Hardware building, where he keeps constantly on hand STEINWAY & SONS' and RAVEN's, BACON'S, and other PIANOS, MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS and CARHART, NEEDHAM & CO.S' MELODEONS; Guitars, Violins, Fifes, Flutes; Guitar and Violin Strings.

MUSIC BOOKS—Golden Chain, Golden Shower, Golden Censor, Golden Trio, &c. &c.

SHEET MUSIC.—He is constantly receiving from Philadelphia all the latest music, which persons at a distance wishing, can order, and have sent them by mail at publisher's prices.

☞ Pianos and Organs Warranted for FIVE years.

Those wishing to buy any of the above articles are invited to call and examine mine before purchasing elsewhere. My prices are the same as in New York and Philadelphia.

Circulars of Instruments sent promptly upon application, with any additional information desired.

B. M. GREENE,
Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.,
in Brown's Hardware building.
or, Dr. C. N. HICKOK, Bedford, Pa.

dec8:1y

TRY IT! TRY IT! TRY IT

Price 50 cents, or 5 Bottles for $2.

DR. LATOUR'S

WHITE OIL

Is acknowledged to be the very best Liniment for Shoulder Galls, Sprains, Bruises, Swelled Joints Stiffness, and Rheumatism.

It is the only application that should be applied to kicks and cuts. Every Boatman, Farmer, or Horseman should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use.

For sale at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and all Dealers in Reliable Medicines everywhere. ap6:tf.

1866. PHILADELPHIA 1866.

WALL PAPERS.

NEW FALL STYLES.

HOWELL & BOURKE,

Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS

and

WINDOW SHADES,

Corner FOURTH and MARKET Sts, Philadelphia. N. B. Always in store, a large Stock of LINEN & OIL SHADES.

sep7:3m

DURBORROW & LUTZ,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

—AND—

REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

Those who desire to sell or buy land or lands will find this agency an excellent medium through which to accomplish their object. All lands offered for sale are duly registered, likewise the applications to buy, and those who desire to sell and those who desire to purchase are brought together with comparatively little delay, trouble or expens

Persons desiring to use this agency can app to us personally or by letter. july 13.

INVENTORS' OFFICES.

d'EPINEUIL & EVANS,

Civil Engineers and Patent Solicitors,

NO. 435 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Patents solicited—Consultations on Engineering, Draughting and Sketches, Models and Machinery of all kinds made and skilfully attended to. Special attention given to REJECTED CASES and INTERFERENCES. Authentic Copies of all Documents from Patent Office procured.

N. B. Save yourselves useless trouble and travelling expenses, as there is no actual need for personal interview with us. All business with these offices can be transacted in writing. For further information direct as above, with stamp enclosed for circular with references.

jan 12:1y

S. S. CAMPBELL & Co.

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS,

and wholesale dealers in

FOREIGN FRUITS, NUTS, &C., &C

No. 303 Race Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Also manufacturers of all kinds of

☞ Molasses Candy & Cocoanut Work

October 26, 1yr

MORRISON HOUSE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

I have purchased and entirely renovated the large stone and brick building opposite the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, and have now opened it for the accommodation of the travelling public. The Carpets, Furniture, Beds and Bedding are all entirely new and first class, and I am safe in saying that I can offer accommodations not excelled in Central Pennsylvania.

I refer to my patrons who have formerly known me while in charge of the Broad Top City Hotel and Jackson House.

may25:tf JOSEPH MORRISON.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.

GEO. REIMUND, Merchant Tailor, Bedford, Pa., keeps constantly on hand READY-MADE CLOTHING, such as coats, pants, vests, &c., also a general assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS of all kinds; also, CALICOS, MUSLINS, &c., all of which will be SOLD LOW FOR CASH. My room is a few doors west of Fyan's store, and opposite Rush's marble yard. I invite ALL to give me a call. I have just received a stock of new goods. junel.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE

Nov 2, 1866

SOLDIERS' BOUNTIES.

The undersigned has the blanks now ready and will attend promptly to the collection of all claims under the new law for the equalization of bounties.

Aug 17. J. W. DICKERSON.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS, Common, Administrator's and Executor's, Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Promissory Notes, with and without waiver of exemption, Summons, Subpoenas and Executions, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2 1866

A SPLENDID ARTICLE of Blank Deeds on the best parchment paper, for sale at the Inquirer office.

Nov 2 1866

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE CHEAP at the INQUIRER OFFICE.

Nov. 2, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned have now opened a large and general assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

to which they respectfully invite the attention of buyers—confident they can offer

BARGAINS

in every department. Call and examine our stock. You can be suited at the

LOWEST PRICES.

TERMS—Cash or Produce.

When credit is given in all cases, after

SIX MONTHS'

interest will be charged in the account.

Oct 26 1866 A. B. CRAMER & CO.

S. E. HENRY.....WM. F. JOHNSTON... T.S. JOHNSTON

S. E. HENRY & CO.

FORWARDING

and

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and wholesale and retail dealers in

*Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Ready-made Clothing, Cedar and Willow-ware, Carpets, OilCloths Queensware, Hardware, Iron, Nails, Fish, Flour, Feed, Coal, Plaster, Salt, &c.*

HUNTINGDON, PA.

CASH paid for all kinds of

GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, WOOL, BARK

&c. &c.

Huntingdon, Pa., March 16, 1866.-1y

THE INQUIRER

JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Bedford, Pa.

We are prepared to execute at short notice and in the most approved style

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISIZING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANK,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC. ETC.

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing are equalled by very few establishments in the country. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed to

DURBORROW & LUTZ.

GREAT BARGAINS AT THE

EMPORIUM OF FASHION.

SHUCK BROTHERS

ARE JUST RECEIVING A SPLENDID LOT OF

FANCY DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING IN PART OF FANCY DRESS SILKS, CHALLIES, POPLINS, MOHAIR DELAINS, BAREGES, FRENCH LAWNS, FANCY PRINTS, &C.

SILKS CLOTHS, AND MANTILLAS

SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY,

MOURNING AND LACE GOODS,

A HAND-SOME LOT OF LACE MANTILLAS AND SHAWLS,

BONNETS AND BONNET RIBBONS

Flowers, Children's Hats and Flats,
Ladies and Children's Gaiters, Slippers,
And Fine Boots. Notions in great variety
Stockings, Gloves, Handkerchiefs,
Collars, Dress Trimmings,
Perfumery, &c, &c, &c.

The stock consists of every article usually kept in a First Class Fancy Store selected by an experienced city lady. Thankful for past favors we ask a continuance of your patronage.

SHUCK BROTHERS.

The old firm of S. & W. Shuck also ask a call to see their new stock and a continuance of public patronage.

Bedford, April. 1864. tf.

108, MASONIC BLOCK, 108,

Baltimore st., Cumberland, Md.

This beautiful structure, having been completed, the undersigned is enabled to offer the public at his store, 108 in the new block, a fine selection of first class

French, English, Swiss and American

WATCHES,

such as Gold, English Lever, Anchor Escapements, Lepines, (some very small, set with pearls and diamonds, and beautifully enammelled for ladies,) all of latest improved styles of foreign and domestic

JEWELRY,

Gold and Silver Curb and Vest Chains, and Ladies' Leotine and Chatelaine Chains.

Albata, Silver and Plated Ware such as Spoons, Forks, Ladies' Butter Knives, etc., of the best quality; Plated Tea and Coffee sets; Castors, Waiters, Cake Baskets, Vegetable Dishes, Tureens, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, English and American Urns.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

of all kinds.

REVOLVERS AND CARTRIDGES,

Also a large assortment of eight day and 24 hour

CLOCKS.

☞ WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY neatly and carefully repaired.

S. T. LITTLE.

July 13, 1866:1y

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

BEDFORD, Pa..

ISAAC F. GROVE, Proprietor.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to his friends in Bedford County, and the public generally that he has leased for a term of years, this large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Julianna Streets, Bedford Pa., known as the WASHINGTON HOTEL, and formerly kept by Wm. Dibert.

This House is being thoroughly re-fitted and refurnished, and is now opened for the reception of guests. Visitors to the BEDFORD SPRINGS, and persons attending Court, will find this House a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests.

The TABLE will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate.

Extensive Stabling is attached to this Hotel, and a careful and competent Hostler will be in attendence.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House Daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6½ o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to connect with the trains going East, from Mount Dallas Station and Bloody Run. A coach will also leave tri-weekly, (Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday) for Somerset. The traveling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with him.

ISAAC F. GROVE.

Bedford, April 7, 1865

GIRARD

Life Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Capital and Assets Jan 1, 1865, $2,113,174,20

Mutual Insurance Combined with the Security of a Capital.

The Girard Life Insurance Company was chartered in 1826, and is therefore one of the oldest, as well as most substantial companies in the United States. It effects insurance for the whole of Life; upon the nonforfeitable or ten year plan, or for any term of years. It also issues Endowmen Policies.

Premiums may be paid Yearly, Semi-annually or Quarterly.

*All the insured for whole of life,* (including those on the ten year plan,) *participate in the profits of the company.*

Those insuring never need fear the loss of what they have paid in case they cannot keep up their payments. The company will always commute in to a smaller amount, or purchase the policy at an equitable value.

*Bonusses or additions to policies are made every five years, without any increase in the premium.*

*Its profits are absolute. Its premiums moderate. Its privileges liberal. It has paid many losses, and has never contested a claim.*

For books and circulars, free of charge, send to the Home office, No. 408 CHESTNUT St., Phila. Or to any of its agents.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, Pres.
JOHN F. JAMES, Actuary.
ORRIN ROGERS, General Agent.
D. S. LINDSAY, Traveling Agent.
J. T. KEAGY, Agent,
mar9:1yr Bedford, Pa.

HORSE DEAEERS AND CATTLE TENDERS TAKE NOTICE

DR. LATOUR'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS,

GOOD FOR

CATTLE, HORSES, HOGS & SHEEP.

The Farmers' True Friend and Aid.

A safe and Certain cure for *Heaves, Distemper, Yellow Water, Coughs, Inflamatory Disease, Loss, of Appetite, Low Spirits and Founder.*

The best condition Powder and one that will keep off disease of all kinds.

A fair trial is only asked. The result will make it a favorite with all who administer it.

Our best Horsemen and Cattle Traders recommend it.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, by

C. C. SHRIVER & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, Cumberland, Md.

And by Druggists and Dealers in Patent Medicines everywhere.

Price 25 cts. or five Papers for $1.

ap6:tf.

REAMER'S OLD STAND

JULIANA ST., BEDFORD, PA.

J. L. LEWIS

has again replenished his DRUG STORE with a well selected stock of

PURE DRUG